CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,422—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	25 12
O B.	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th May.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3026	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	29th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, and the

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 9th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 10th May, after arrival of Incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godowns accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

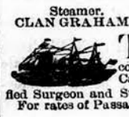
CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	E. Worfolk	29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3060	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Reid	3393	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

PURE UNCOLOURED MALT VINEGAR.

THIS Vinegar is of a Pale Straw Colour, being quite free from Artificial Colouring matter; it keeps perfectly, and does not deposit or become muddy.

Per Bottle, As. 6.

FINEST SALAD OIL.

This is the very finest CREAM Oil, specially prepared for Salads, &c. The difference in the taste of this Oil and that generally sold is very great.

Price: ½ Bottles, As. 7; Bottles, As. 13.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR 1891. COLLARS.

"IMMENSE CHOICE." NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricaters.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, ~~CARNAC IRON WORKS,~~
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN.

FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.,

	Rs.
Shakespeare, Turn down all round	6-8 per dozen.
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Promenade, Stand-up slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front.	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round Polo, similar to above	
Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. } CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 2,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale rates.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Path, City.
WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATH CHAPS AND BRAWN,
REVISED PRICES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BATH CHAPS (first quality) in tins of 2 to 4 lbs. each ..... per lb.	1 0	1 2
OXFORD BRAWN ..... per tin	0 13	0 15
NORFOLK do. ..... "	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

KEMP'S SHAMPOO LIQUOR SHAMPOO
THE
LUXURY
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.
COOLING,
REFRESHING.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,

DEALERS IN
ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities: Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.
LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!
PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free.

KEMP & Co., Ld., { Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla, } Bombay.

PRICKLY "THYMOLITE" POWDER
PRICKLY Re. 1 per box.
PRICKLY ROS ALPINUS,
PRICKLY Re 1 per bottle.
PRICKLY PELICULINE,
PRICKLY Re. 1-8 per box.
PRICKLY COAL TAR SOAP.
PRICKLY As. 12 per packet of 3 cakes.
PRICKLY All invaluable aids to the
PRICKLY relief and cure of this
PRICKLY IRRITATION.
PRICKLY KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
PRICKLY BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

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Sporting and Dramatic News.
Bits.
Judy.
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Lady.
Ladies' Pictorial.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Mitchel's Maritimes Register.
Overland Mail.
Pick-Me-Up.
Pictorial World.
Punch.
Reynold's News.
Scrap.
St. James' Budget.
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Truth.

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D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1890-91, in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 P.M. on SATURDAY.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st May, 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN—TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

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GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Price 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

SQUIBB'S,
BRACE-UP CORDIAL
IS A WONDERFUL TONIC
INCOMPARABLE BRAIN FOOD FOR
STUDENTS,
BOOK WORMS,
BRAIN WORKERS,
NERVOUS PEOPLE,
WEAK MEN,
DELICATE WOMEN,
ENFEEBLED BY
Overwork and over exertion either in body or mind, Use it, the result speaks by itself!
Price 3 s. 6 d. or Rs. 2-4 from Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co. and others.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
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SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	"	½ "	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	"	1 "	3	4
Do. do.	"	½ "	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye.	"	¼ "	0	14
Golden Fleece	"	½ "	1	12
Latakia	"	½ "	1	12

Warranted fresh, pure and sound.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

S. S. "SULTAN," 100 A. 1.
2,736 Tons, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 12th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers. Fare Rs. 300. For passage apply to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle or
VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Owners.

BARODA COLLEGE.

A LECTURER in Law is required for the above College. Candidates must be L. L. B.'s, and preference will be given to those who have distinguished themselves in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
For full particulars, &c., apply to The PRINCIPAL, The COLLEGE, BARODA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1891. Agent.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be prepared to receive Tenders on or before FRIDAY, the 8th Instant, for converting the old Engine house into the Mixing Room and for the construction of a Cast Iron Tank, Cast Iron Columns and Girders in connexion therewith, at the Company's Mill, situated at Chinchpogly.
Copies of Tender and Specification of the work as well as further particulars may be had at the office of Messrs. Pavri and Ragunath, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort.
The Undersigned does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1890, of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1891, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
(i.e.) MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay. 30th April 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 416 OF 1889.

ISMAIL DAWOOD of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Wada, in House No. 38-40, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs
GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD YOUSOOF DAWOOD, and MAHOMED DAWOOD, sons, SAIBAI, widow, and AMBAI, daughter of Dawood Sulanian, deceased, and KASUM AHMEDJEE, KHADEEJABAI and RUSOOLBAI, son and daughters of the late FATMABAI, daughter of the late DAWOOD SULAMAN since deceased, minors by their guardian adlitem the said first Defendant GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Wada, in house No. 50-52, outside the Fort of Bombay, MAHOMED HOOSSEINJEE, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chukla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and Sulaman Yousoof Rundara, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road near Khetwady outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Dawoodbhai Sulamanjee, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th Day of May, 1891.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,121
Total Invested Funds	47,826,512

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse ceper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HURRELL, Esq., Borcham, Chelmsford, writes :—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."
CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.
WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WITHALWADI, advertised to be SOLD THIS DAY, by order of Mr. Cursondas Vulubdhas and Bai Devkavahoo, and on account and risk of Narotum Hunsraj, has been postponed to 19th May 1891.

SALE OF THE ANGLO-JEWISH AND VERNACULAR PRESS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1891, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi, opposite the Musjid Bunder Station by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and *in re* Haskel Babaji, an insolvent, consisting super royal and demy printing presses, English, Hebrew, Marathi, and Gujarati types with cases, borders, leads, composing sticks, gallies, racks, stands, empty type cases, moulding kettle, lead-cutter, cupboard, tables, stools, pigeon-hole, sample printed books, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 4th May, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCH GATE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE HOUSE OF LATE SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell on the premises the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Peerzebai, wife of Nowrojee Eduljee Soortee and others, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given to her in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of June, 1883.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Church Gate Street, on the southern side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 159, New No. 5009, old Survey No. 71, and New Survey No. 9360, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Rustomjee Merwanjee Billimoria, on or towards the west by the house of Cursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla, on or towards the north by the rear portion of the house of Dadysett, and on or towards the south by the Church Gate Street, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 20, Ward No. 1339, and street No. 22, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned auctioneer.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 4, 1891. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND GREY PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Versey Curumsey:—

About 2 cases 31 in. 18 yds. white mulls
" 1 " 42 " 20 " " "
" 23 " 37½-38 " 20 " " jacconets.
" 7 " 24 " 18 " " "
" 1 " 25-25½ " 18 " " "
" 8 " 37½-38 " 18 " " nansooks.
" 8 " 25 " 18 " " "
" 1 " 45-45½ " 22 " " "
" 1 " 45½ 46 " 22 " " "

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Narronjee.
About 5 bales 45 in. 37½ 38 yds. grey shirtings.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhotis.
5 " prints.
5 " white jacconets.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
10 hogsheads Stout.
16 " Steel Coulson's Stout.
21 boxes Carlton whisky, 11 years old.
50 boxes Will, Tourner & Co.'s brandy.
The property of a gentleman.—Consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, cutlery, lamps, travelling cots and chairs, camp tables, cooking stove, copper utensils, meat safe, books, set of harness, tin provision, wearing apparel, &c.
By order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Sachadina Mahomedbhoy and Co.—
1666, 1724, 2010, 2208, 2329—5 cases satin brocades.
2355—1 case gold embroidered velvet.
7848—1 case white drill.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dada Aba—
ex. s. s. Peshawar.
C M & Co—H D A—320—1 case nickel silver alberts.
ex. s. s. Huzara.
273—1 case bone buttons.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors-Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo and Co—
ex. s. s. Rome.
C M & Co—T M H A & Co—329—1 case nickel silver alberts.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surrufally—
100 cases each 3 dozen quarts Morton's Malt Vinegar.
On account and at the risk of Cumroodeen Moola Goolam Hoosein—
4 bales honeycomb quilt.
On account and at the risk of Haji Dada Aba—
H D A 2012 } 2 cases 400 gross hand pencil.
C E R 2012-1 }
On account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail—
H A H E C E R 2023—1 case 60 gross hand pencil.
On account and at the risk of Jewraz Madhowjee—
J M B 50-52, 3 bales grey mulls 39 in 20 yards No. 320.
53-56 4 " " " "
57-59 3 " " " "
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. James Hadwin, Ikban, woman, and Heera Govind, consisting of wearing apparels and sundries.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable brougham.
1 new C. Spring Victoria.
1 light strong-built mail-phaeton.
1 new landau on C springs.
1 new victoria on C springs.
1 bay Gulf Arab horse, 14-2½, 7 years old, going in single harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, going in single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ROLLED IRON GIRDERS AND T IRON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Haines Road, Byculla, on the ground of Sewlal Motilal—4 rolled iron girders, 33 feet long, 16 by 6.
419 pieces T Iron—60 pieces 13'3 and 339 pieces 12'4 weighing about 700 cwts.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 7th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Rahimutbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola and his Assignees Khoja Rahimtoola Jaitha and Goolam Hoosein Parpia in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, part whereof is leasehold and another part Government Foras land, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3511 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 2825 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, and 716 6-9 square yards or thereabouts are Foras land, which said leasehold land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13603, survey No. 1-3539, and which said Foras land is registered in the books of the said Collector under old Nos. 135,534, New No 1-13645, old survey Nos. 268,270 and New survey Nos. 38,40, to 42-3554, and which said tenements and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 3977 (39) and 3877 (29) street Nos. 64 E. E. F. and 64 A. A, and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east in part by Ripon Road aforesaid, and in part by the vacant land sold by the Bombay Municipality to Mahomedally Moola Vulljee, on or towards the west in part by the property of Ebrahimji Jallabhoy, in part by the property of Syad Darjee and in part by the property of Mariambee, on or towards the north in part by a public passage, in part formerly by the vacant land or ground of Thukkar Punjia Jivraj and now by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, and partly by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vulljee, and on or towards the south in part by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vulljee, in part by the property of Hussonally Sultemanji, and in part by the property of Rahimtoola Moolji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWUR FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee, Vakeel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 16th May, at 4 p.m.
The furnished bungalow on the Mahableshwar Hill and known as "Bonne Vue" (late Ravine Cottage) with about 6 acres and 7 goonthas of ground. It is situated in a central position and commands a splendid view of Saddle Hill and other points. It is a pucca-built bungalow, with corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, one side and two bedrooms, with open veranda on 3 sides. The ground is held under a lease from Government on an annual rental of Rs. 17-12 or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BHENDY BAZAR CROSS LANE OR PAREL ROAD ROW.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Aga Abdoolalli, the undermentioned valuable property, viz. :—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 and 5-9ths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality, under ward No. 3312 and street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, Pinjrapole Street, and registered by the Collector Land Revenue under old No. 98, new No. 740, old survey No. 1554 and new survey No. 1020, and bounded on the north and west by the public passage, on the south Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, and on the east by the property of Peerbhoy Khimjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 4, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM ROAD, MAHIM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ayab Alhana, the administrator of the estate and effects of Mamon Salley Mahomed Allana, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Memon Hajee Hubib Ahmed, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, of which Sajoo Kussal is the Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 22 and new street No. 200, and ward No. 5346, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazaar to Custom House, in the registration sub-district of the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazar to the Custom House, on the west and north by the oart of the said Sajoo Kussal, on the south by the house of Ebrahim Saheb Tussattay, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Habib Ahmed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalchund Jasodanundon, the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Musa Haji Abu, the mortgagor, now an insolvent, the following property shall be put up for sale in one lot at their rooms by the undersigned at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All those 165 salt-pans or dandas, together with the 10 water cisterns thereto appertaining part of the estate called Chandunee, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 159, 221, 457, 460, 461, 465, 467, 473, 487, and 526, and new Nos. 13075, 13301, 13305, 13307, 13411, 16772, 16832 and new Survey Nos. 1-1-a-b—6, 2-2a-2b—6, 3-3a-3b,3c—6, 4-4a-4b-4c-4d-4e—6, 6-6a 6b—6, and containing by admeasurement 66,740 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by sea and partly by the mangrove swamp or Narayen Dabulkar's Agar, on or towards the south by the salt-pans of Guspar Souza, on or towards the west partly by the reservoir belonging to the said Guspar Souza and partly by the Government Agar, called Shaik Mishri, and on or towards the north by the said Narayen Dabulkar's Agar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their offices in Albert Buildings, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c.,&c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston," with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, one heliograph, with travelling case, one large and powerful Telescope on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c.,&c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Europe-built vis-a-vis, one brown Australian mare, goes well in harness, sets of English-made single harness, &c., the property of Major SAWYER.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 4, 1891.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ASSORTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
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PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 7-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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NOTICES.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE CO., LD.
FIRE AND MARINE.

MR. J. JANNI having RESIGNED, we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company at Bombay from this date.
WARDEN AND CO.
Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.
Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.
R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.
Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is APPOINTED ACTING SECRETARY of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the BUSINESS of the Company will be carried on as hitherto at the Company's Office in Elphinstone Circle.
By Order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, May 1st, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.
Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.
Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.
Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.
Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."
Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.
All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.
Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.
For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.
Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.
JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	"	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	"	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	"	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	"	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	"	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	200	50	3 p.c.p.a.	360
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
BANK of Madras	16,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	122-25
Chartered Bank ..	40,000	620	620	7 pr. ct.	623
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,200	625	612½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	610	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	--	--	--	--	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½xd
Back Bay Boats	200	50	50	12	40
Bathgate Flax Mill	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bleary Press	6,000	200	185	18	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co. Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,25	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	33½	350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	63
Bumbai Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co .	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	2,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,05[illegible]nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	26½	235
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	360	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan .	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	50
Sandy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin.....	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co..	9,500	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	960
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	245 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	3,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	600	all	20	
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.....	450	450	500	30	410x
Khaugaum.....	750	100	all	32½	140
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	240	450	450	51	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co ..	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	97½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	335
Sassoon.....	500	500	50	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500		50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart.....	1,200	250	250	75	210
	--	1,000		Rs. 30	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	530
Anglo-Indian..	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills.....	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	630xd
Cooria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	390xd
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	610
Gordon Mills..	2,000	11,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hydershad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	345
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965xd
James Greaves	1,100	560	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	690	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	222 xd
Jeyraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co..	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Luximdas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1,015
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahoob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,325
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	120xd
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	430
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
Somerset India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	450
Victoria Mills..	560	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	7
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B., B. & C. I. R. New 4 p.c. Shares	--	6 18	--	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-12	
China Leaf	29-7	nom.
Bar Gold, New	21-14	--
Do. Old	22	--
American Bar Gold 100 touch	23-7	
English Sovereigns	14-4	
Do. Dragons	14-1	
Bar Silver 17 Bottereens	105-6	
Bar Silver 17 Do.	105-10	
Spade Silver	106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Prize Distribution, Parsee Girls' School Association's Schools, 4-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden; Krishna (s), Busreh; Sultan (s), Jeddah; Fajilka (s), and Fultalla (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Taif (s), from Mussowa; Inchulva (s), Genoa; and Java (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; Siam (s), Aden; Carree (s), False Point; Iser (s), Havre; Hazel Branch (s), Dunkirk; Ethiope (s), Hamburg; Mecca (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Lalpoora (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday:—Waverley (s), for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ormesby entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Labourdonnais on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. of St. John entered and, the s. s. Imperatrix left the dock on Friday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 25th April, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,60,740, in receipts.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Saturday, the 9th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Bhikaji Jaitha, residing at Bhendi Bazaar, reported to the police that his house was broken into on the night of Friday last, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 887, stolen.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th April, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 132,587 maunds and Rs. 29,385 in the earnings.

THE THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—There is a movement going on, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with a view to secure to Mr. W. Webb, the post of Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, which is about to become vacant.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—We hear that Mr. Lang will act as Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Latham, who has obtained six months' leave to proceed home by the mail steamer of the 9th instant.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, having proceeded on leave for three months, Mr. Crummy has been appointed to act for him, Mr. Dillon will act for Mr. Crummy.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this afternoon, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Overture.....Flotte Bursche .....Suppe.
Lancers .....La Cigale .....Coote.
Trio .....Buondelmonto .....Pacini.
Selection.....Crispino E. La Comare.....Ricci.
Valse .....The Flower Show.....Coote.
Polka .....L. Esprit Francais .....Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bheema Hurry, a *gaoli*, aged 20. Deceased lived in a cow-shed, at Picket Road, with his father. On the 28th ultimo he slipped his foot on the stone pavement of the shed, and sustained a slight wound on the left temple. Four days ago tetanus set in, when his father took him to the hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GREENHALGH *vs.* ELLIOTT.—The second of the suits filed in the High Court by Donald Greenhalgh against Major Edward Locke Elliott to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for the latter bringing a false charge of defamation against the former, has been dismissed on the application of the plaintiff. Upon reading the application of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, attorney's for the plaintiff, and the consent of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of the defendant, it was ordered last Friday that the suit be dism issed, the plaintiff paying the defendant's costs as between party and party.

STABBING CASE AT SEA.—A Malayan, Mamed Saydeen Bharoo, a seaman on board the s. s. Albyne (Captain Horatius Johnstone), appeared on remand, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with assaulting Assing Adui, a Chinaman, with a knife while at sea, on the 14th of April. At the last hearing the prisoner was remanded to custody for the medical evidence, which went to show that the Chinaman had received superficial wounds on his body that could, as Dr. Easdon deposed, have been caused by a knife. Saydeen, who pleaded not guilty, said the injuries were self-inflicted, but he was convicted, and sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACTION FOR MAINTENANCE AGAINST THE JOCKEY, GREENHALGH.—Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, the former to charge Donald Greenhalgh, the jockey, with refusing to maintain his illegitimate child, and the latter for the defence. On the legal agents declaring they were prepared to go on with the case, Mr. Cooper, at the suggestion of Mr. Burder, retired to chambers, where the proceedings were heard, the reporters being excluded. An order was made by the Magistrate that the defendant should contribute Rs. 20 per mensem towards the support of the child.

MR. COLVILLE'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.—On Saturday evening, a large number of Bombay theatre-goers assembled at the Gaiety Theatre, to witness Mr. Sidney Colville's farewell performance. The programme was of that varied character which was calculated to amuse and interest lovers of variety entertainments, two of its chief features, of course, being Mr. Colville's selections from his Album of Oddities and the charming ballad-singing of Mr. Arthur Lewis, a first-class baritone of the International Musical Society. There were also produced with the assistance of the Bombay Amateur Daver's comedietta, "A Conjugal Lesson" and the ever-amusing farce, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," both of which were heartily appreciated. Mr. F. Seymour Dove presided at the piano, and it is needless to say he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

A FAREWELL PRESENTATION.—On Saturday the workmen of the Caxton Printing Works assembled in one of the rooms of their office, to present Mr. Fairfield, their Superintendent, with an address previous to his severing his connection with the said press. The following is a copy of the address:—To F. S. Fairfield, Esq., Superintendent of the Caxton Printing Works. Sir,—We, the workmen of this press, feel it our duty to express the high esteem and affection, in which you have been held by us, and the deep sorrow which has overpowered us owing to your approaching departure from this office to join the Bombay Education Society's Press as a General Assistant. During the past ten years we have been working together, we have had many opportunities of noting your several good qualities, and your kindness to your subordinates. Your simple ways, your sympathising spirit, your skilful management of business, your civility to customers, and your other sterling qualities have won the hearts of all those connected with this press to such a degree, that they unite in saying with one voice that the office of Superintendent could only be worthily filled by one possessing all your good qualities. We have no doubt you equally share our feelings of sorrow at this separation. It is our earnest prayer to the Almighty that he may bless you with every happiness, and that your future career may be crowned with success. Having set forth our feelings very briefly, we now request you to accept these tokens of our sincere esteem and regard for you. The address was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Mr. Fairfield by Mr. R. V. O'Brien, in the name of the workmen of the press. Mr. Fairfield, in reply, said he was very grateful to the men for the address they had given him, and for their kind wishes for his welfare. He shared with them the regret at parting. He thanked them for the cheerful manner in which they worked with him, and for their readiness in responding to all his calls. While thanking them for their parting gifts, he said he would place a high value on the same. In taking leave of the men he asked them to continue to work with the same zeal as they did while he had charge of the press, and he wished them and theirs every prosperity. After the distribution of bouquets (sprinkled over with rose water) and *pan-supari*, the gathering broke up, and Mr. Fairfield left amid loud and prolonged cheers.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

A MEETING in connection with the Anti-Usury League was held on Saturday evening, at the Telegu Hall, Cammatipura, Mr. Gostling in the chair. The chairman explained that they had met that evening for the purpose of forming a branch of the Anti-Usury League at Byculla, and asked those who were desirous to support the league should help them to form the branch. Mr. Chambers, in addressing the meeting, said that the object they had in view was to free the people from the tyranny of the Marwarees. They had formed many associations in different wards of the town. He had heard that it was likely that the Government might repeal the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, and, therefore, he proposed that they should write to the Government, as follows:—"This meeting wishes to extend the Decean Agriculturists Relief Act over India and wishes that the Government should not repeal the Act."

Several speeches were made in the vernacular in favour of the above resolution.

Mr. Gostling again addressed the meeting and said that there were many working people, whom he knew, received only Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month, and had to pay exorbitant interest for the money they had borrowed from Marwarees who did not hesitate to prosecute their borrowers. Most of the suits in the Small Causes Court were taken up by Marwarees, and most of the time of judges the was spent with the suits of the Marwaree money-lenders. Although the Government had passed a law that nobody should be imprisoned for debt, still if the judge gave a decree in favour of the Marwaree, and called upon the defendant to pay the money by monthly instalments, and if the defendant neglected to do so he would be sent to jail, not for his debt, but for failing to do what the judge ordered him to do. That was, he considered, very wrong and wicked. There was one more evil which also should be remedied. Sometimes the working tools and cooking utentils and household furniture of the workmen were seized, and it was a great hardship to deprive them of their working implements of their necessaries of life without which they could not live. These grievances of the workmen, Mr. Gostling said, should be removed, and he earnestly asked the meeting to strain every nerve to mitigate the grievances of the poor workmen. He suggested that those present should exercise their minds that day or on some future occasion, on the following proposition, upon which he said he had made up his own mind:—"That this meeting asks the Government to pass a law that there should be no suit for debt against the working man." Several spoke in favour of the proposition. An association of the residents of Byculla, in connection with the Anti-Usury League was formed, and a vote of thanks to Mr and Mrs. Gostling, and to Mr. Chambers terminated the proceedings.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

DOUBLES.

FIRST TIES.

Mr. A. K. Oliver and Mr. E. F. Nicholson—½ 30, beat Mr. G. Chatterton and Mr. L. Penny+½ 15; 6 5, 4 6, 6 5.

Byes—Mr. H. Procter and Mr. J. Anderson. Mr. C. Boggs and Mr. A. J. Brookes. Mr. W. Murray and Mr. E. Burtono-Forman.

SECOND TIES.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson and Mr. A. K. Oliver—½ 30, beat Mr. J. Anderson and Mr. H. Proctor+½ 15, and 1 bisque, 6 1, 6 1.

Mr. C. Boggs and Mr. A. J. Brooks+½ 15, beat Mr. E. Burton-Foreman, and Mr. W. Murray — ½ 15, for 2 bisques, 6 5, 4 6, 6 4.

Owing to the illness of Mr. A. K. Oliver, the final tie could not take place, and Mr. A. J. Brookes and Mr. C. Boggs were therefore declared winners of the handicap.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Bowman, Brig-Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Baghdad.

Braddon, Major, Bengal, Hants Regt, from Bareilly.

Aitkin, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave.

DEPARTURES—MAY 1.

Lock, Lieut, 13th Bo, Infty, on leave, to England.

MAY 2.

Jervis, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Mhow.

Douglas, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.

Ravenshaw, Capt, Bengal, 26th Punjab Infty, on sick leave, to England.

Aitkin, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave to England.

Turnbull, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.

Fitzherbert, Major, Bo, Kings own Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th May, 1891.

I Leave of absence is granted to Sergt. J. Beckerleg for 6 months from the 2nd inst.

II During the absence on leave of Sergt. J. Beckerleg, Corpl. C E Nixon will take charge of No. 3 subdivision.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th May, 1891.

1 Extract from Army Orders:—

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India. Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—Captain and Paymaster A. F. Soundy, for six months, on private affairs.

2 During Captain A. F. Soundy's absence, Captain G. Lund will perform the duties of Paymaster and Quartermaster.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 Troopers A. H. King and A. Jenkins are granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GENERAL.

Lieut W E Hartt, Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol R C, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months.

Lieut R A Donnithorne, Presidency Vol Reserve Bn, is allowed leave of absence for 9 months.

POLICE.

Mr J R Berington, Offig Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for 3 months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Mr W M Green, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Julpigori Forest Div, and of the Buxa Sub-Div of that Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

"INSTEAD of minding her baby, she went about the streets selling *The War Cry*." This was the account, true or false, given of a lady who is the lawful wife of a bigamist tried at the Central Criminal Court recently. It was a little wide of the mark as an excuse for bigamy, unless we are to include the selling of *The War Cry* among the moral grounds for divorce. The plea, however, did not stand alone. The lady in question, it appears, left her husband, and he, being a homekeeping man of studious habits, felt lonely without a partner. Here, again, as illustrating the great abundance of reasons at the command of advocates, the Court was not left in ignorance of the fact that the accused was "a most excellent classic and linguistic scholar." How many languages entitle a man to an extra wife? It would be very disrespectful to woman to hold that an acquired gift of tongues is a sort of qualification for polygamy. The circumstance that told most in the man's favour was the production of a curious notice to quit which had been served on him by his first wife. "I Sarah Backs," so ran this curious document, "wish you, Johannes Backs, to leave me and live by yourself, for I cannot put up with your grumbling any longer." The writer, however, herself carried out the notice by going away. All this, and with it the fact that neither of the injured women came forward to prosecute, told in favour of the accused. He received a sentence of imprisonment for one day, which the Court immediately construed into an order for his immediate release.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, the newspaper editors of that capital have received strict orders to say nothing on the subject of armaments and movements of troops in Russia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Carrie, 1,117 tons, Captain A. Clausen, sailed on Saturday last for False Point, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Hazel Branch, 1,696 tons, Captain J. T. Lee, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iser, 1,415 tons, Captain W. Burgoyne, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Ethiope, 1,905 tons, Captain W. Taylor, cleared on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE following were additional passengers by the s. s. Clan Graham:—Dr. Healy, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Weir.

THE steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Fultalla, 2,092 tons, Captain J M Conper, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Malabar Coast with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Fajilka, 2,698 tons, Captain L W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain R Collin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeeddah via Massowa and Aden, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebraham and Co.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Pick, Mr and Mrs Jehangirjee and 60 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Johnstone, Lieut. H. A. Lash, Revd. A. H. Elty, Mr. C. C. Bose and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H M Knight, Col A J Shaw, Mr H R Morgan, Mr J T Morgan, Mr Rustom, and Miss Mehrbai Nowrojee, and Mr Framjee Eduljee, and 43 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 841 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Major Forjett, Brig-Surgn and Mrs Bowman, Deputy Surgn-Genl Turnbull, Major Jarwood, Mr Pritchard, Mr Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr Gopalji Walji, Mr Rodrigues, and 101 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship, Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Shaik Abdoola Eazig and son, Mr Khamesa and son, Mughub Dakeel and child, Mr W Tanee, Mr J Begbie, Mr Hajee Abdoola Khan, Mr Ephrahim bin Husson, Mr Yasuff, Mr Adool Rahamanbin Ebrahim, Mr Ebrahimbin Eataj, and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nowshera...	1938	Britten	A	B I S N Co.
" Clan Drummond.....	1904	Harrison	B	F Muir & Co
" Bendi	2238	Bonsko	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Husara.....	1336	Stobbing	E	M. Mackenzie.
" Carrie	1163	Clausen.....	F	W & A Graham & Co
" H. Branch ..	1690	Lee	H J	J Mackintosh & Co
" Juno	1547	White	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Florence	1608	Harris	L	F Muir & Co
" T. Haymann..	1550	McNabb	M	W & A Graham & Co
" Ormsbey ...	1828	Peterson	O	W & A Graham & Co
" Braunfels ...	1976	Tarree	P	Glade & Co.
" Acme	1398	Marshall	Q	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera .....Nacoda ....Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular..	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
" Singapore ..	2431	Parodi	2	F Bozzoni.
" Bisagno	1490	Orengo	3	F Bozzoni.
" Venetia	2725	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	8	K. Nixon & Co.
" Ethiope	1905	Taylor	9	K Nixon & Co
" Terra	1778	Peterson	10	C Edulji
" Iser	1415	Burgoyne ..	11	W & A Graham & Co
" Aston Hall..	2226	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Kt. Templar.	2704	Pain	13	K Nixon & Co
" Germania ..	1947	Thomas	16	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola ..... 598 ....Tice.....B I S N Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Pemba ..... 986 ..... M. Mackenzie.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Labourdonnais (s)..	Schmitz	Aden, April 24.
	Kistna (s).....	Simpson	Busreh, April 18.
	Sultan (s).....	Collin.....	Jeddah, April 19.
	Fajilka (s)	Livingstone .	Calcutta, April 15.
	Fultalla (s)	Couper.....	Calcutta, April 11.
3	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mussowa, April 23.
	Inchulva (s)	Stuart	Genoa, April 12.
	Java (s).....	Rickford	Calcutta, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Siam (s)	Nantes	Aden.
	Carrie (s)	Clausen	False Point.
	Iser (s)	Burgoyne....	Havre.
	Hazel Branch (s)..	Lee	Dunkirk.
	Ethiope (s)	Taylor	Hamburg.
	Mecca (s)	Shepherd....	Calcutta, &c.
	Lalpoora (s).....	Stone	Rangoon, &c.
3	Waverley (s).....	Calvert	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Arabia, Captain Skinner, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Sultan, for Antwerp.
" Ormsby, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
28	Kasara s	Pearson .... Akyab, April 21.
29	Pachumba s	Lovell ..... Rangoon, April 21.
	Sinbreon s	Peterkin ..... (Port not mentioned.)
	Goa s	Windebank . Moulmein, April 21.
	Port Fairy s	Clark ..... Aden, April 15.
	Loodiana s	Hugill ..... Bombay, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.—Steamers City of Calcutta and India.
April 29.—Steamers I. M. Dalhousie and Mira. Ship William H. Smith, and barque Jumna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | | |
|---|---

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, ORNASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CHIANTI, the favorite ITALIAN WINE, and BERBERA, another favorite Wine, Price Re. 1 per bottle. Pearse and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS ORDERED ! Our celebrated Darjeeling Teas and Ceylon Tea as supplied to several Clubs and Messes. Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. ; Ceylon Tea No. 1 Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8 per lb. Pekoe, Re. 1. For the Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., and Family Mixture As. 10 per lb. BULL & CO., Apollo Bunder and Cumballa Hill.

THE GLORY of a MAN is his STRENGTH. Bouril, the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, served as a beverage at High Bars and Buffets throughout Europe. BULL & CO., Cumballa Hill and Apollo Bunder.

JUST UNPACKED, YORK CUT HAM, from 8 to 14 lbs., each As. 12 per lb. Best Bacon on cut, As. 12 per lb. ; Double Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb. BULL & CO., Cumballa Hill and Apollo Bunder.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS, Manufactured under our supervision, and special attention is paid to the through filtration of Water. Sodawater, As. 10 per doz. Lemonade, Gingerade, Gingerale, Tonic and Raspberryade, As. 14 per doz. BULL & CO., Apollo Bunder and Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, an experienced LADY TEACHER, to undertake the tuition of the higher standards in a Girls' School. Apply "M. K.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK for the Officers' Mess, 1 Worcester Regiment. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 1 Worcester Regiment.

THE only Firm in India which exchanges old Organs of all kinds for new ones, by paying the difference—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FRENCH BRACES, Re. 1 Per Pair.—A New Consignment now received in Neat Self-Colors. Special value.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

J. BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS, Collard and Collard Pianos, and Pianos by all the best makers at low prices for cash.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET.—HOUSE, with large Compound, near Byculla Station. Rent Rs. 120. Apply "A. P." care of this Office.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of INDI.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

TRAVELLING.

DUST.

GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

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2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
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JUST PUBLISHED.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

CONSOLS remained yesterday at Thursday's reduced quotations of 95¼ ; but a somewhat easier feeling in the London Money Market is indicated by a reduction of ½ per cent. in the market rates of discount, making them stand at 3½ per cent. both for Short Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Silver was unaltered at 44⅛d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination at £74⅛ for Fours, and £76⅛ for 4½ per cents. ; while in New York, the metal was ¼ a cent. higher at 98¾ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89 dollars. Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday to the amount of 6½ lakhs on Bombay, and 9 lakhs on Calcutta, at rates ranging, in each case, from 1s. 4⅛d. to 1s. 4 15-16d., the extreme price thus showing an advance of 1-16d. on that obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday, and of 5-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks, however, put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅛d. Paris quotations were unaltered both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

To-day's telegrams advise an advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver at 45d. ; and Rupee Paper, following suit, was ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £75⅛ and £76⅜, respectively. Further extra Council allotment were made of 5 lakhs of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 5d., and a like amount on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 1-32d. ; and the Banks advanced their buying rate on India by 1-16d., say to 1s. 4 11-16d. Silver in New York was ⅜ cent. higher, at 99½, with Exchange unaltered. In Paris, French Rentes were down ¼ at 94¼ ; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·28½.

The Wheat Market was steady at the decline, No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool being quoted at 7s. 9½d. per cental, ex-quay, against Thursday's price of 7s. 11½d. White Delhi was unaltered at 7s. 5½d. per cental, ex-quay ; and Linseed remained at 44s. per quarter on the spot, and 43s. to arrive, ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,400,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than last Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening for spot and arrival Americans, and dull for Surats, the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices were unchanged, all round ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market showed a slightly improved tendency. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet for ready Americans, but dull for Arrivals and for Surats, no change in prices being reported, though Fine Broach at Havre, was half a franc lower, at frcs. 56. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales.

The volume of business passing in Liverpool has increased materially, the total Sales during the past week having been 12,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales more, at 65,000 bales. The Imports were 53,000 bales heavier, at 101,000 bales. The weekly figures for the total Stock wired by Reuter, as 2,100,000 bales, are evidently incorrect, and are probably intended for 1,200,000 bales, which would make an increase of 20,000 bales since the previous Friday, the total Stock being thus 130,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 328,000 bales more than in 1889. The Stock of Surats had increased by 3,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 119,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 40,000 bales ; but of East Indian Cotton there were 9,000 bales more in sight. Below we give our usual comparative statement which shows a large increase in the total supply, both as compared with last year and the year before, and in the case of Surats, some increase as against 1889, but a falling off compared with the previous year. Prices in Liverpool have not changed materially, on the whole, since last week ; and the rate for spot American Cotton was yesterday 1 11-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 1 7-16d. above that which ruled in 1889.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 8⅞ cents yesterday, Futures for August being quoted at 8·84 cents against Thursday's rate of 8·81 cents for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, making the week's total very much heavier than for the corresponding week in both the preceding years—especially 1890 ; and the excess now shown in this season's arrivals is 895,000 bales compared with last year and 1,152,000 bales as against 1889. There was no change in spot Mid.-Uplands to-day ; but August Futures were 5 points higher at 8·89 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 7,000 bales, going against 3,100 bales last year and 2,600 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	61,000	13,000	28,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	74,000	24,000	26,000
" " Continent	37,000	18,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,558,000	5,663,000	5,405,000
" Exports to U. K. do	2,957,000	2,627,000	2,539,000
" " to Continent do	2,299,000	1,937,000	1,790,000
" Stock in the Ports	465,000	1223,000	393,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,180,000	2,456,803	2,248,459
" " Surats	571,000	633,830	541,800
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,200,000	1,070,010	873,259
" London	20,000	12,000	18,000
American afloat	110,000	45,000	58,000
East Indian "	25,000	73,000	102,000
Total ...	1,355,000	1,200,010	1,017,259
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	6 7-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

Only a small business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the tone has been quiet ; but prices of Belatee, Dhollera, and Bengal have been advanced Re. 1 per candy. For export, only 100 bales each have been taken of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 177 ; Broach, at Rs. 198 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 154 ; while the purchases by the Mills have aggregated 1,300 bales, consisting of 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 152-3 ; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 154 ; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 161-5 ; 100 bales each, of Indore, at Rs. 150 ; Akote, at Rs. 145 ; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175 ; Mowa, at Rs. 178 ; and 50 bales each of Cadi, at Rs. 180 ; and Verumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, and only a moderate business has transpired ; but no further movement in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have also been quiet with only a small business passing, and linseed is 1 anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,976 bales.
Wheat	127,014 cwts.
Linseed	37,123 "
Rapeseed	17,492 "
Gingelly	2,335 "
Poppyseed	5,907 "
Groundnuts	7,846 "
Castor-seed	3,306 "

FREIGHTS are firm ; and there is little tonnage offering for May shipment below 28s. 9d., or for June under 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been firm at some advance on yesterday's rates. Bank Demand was quoted, on opening, at 1s. 4⅞ to 29-32d., and three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 3-32 to ⅜d. ; but the lower Credit rate for sterling, and 1·80¼ for francs, was available for the mail for a short time only, and 1s. 5¼d., and francs 1·80½, respectively, became the rates for all May. Very little business, however, has transpired. We quote closing rates at :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·80¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement to-day, and the feeling has been very quiet, hardly any fresh business having been done either for Money or Account. We quote Fours for cash at 104 13-16, and for the 1st June account at 104 11-16 ; and 4½ per cents. at 107½, nominal.

SHARES have also been very quiet, with next to nothing doing on any line, and quotations are generally unaltered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LAFRENAIS—May 3, at Byculla, the wife of F. P. Lafrenais, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JORDON—April 21, Mrs J. A. Jordan, "Economic Stores," Lahore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ASHWORTH-BAILEY—April 30, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, M.A., John Henry Ashworth, to Charlotte, widow of Wm Bailey, of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1891.

LORD DUFFERIN'S address to the students of the St. Andrew's University will be read with interest and profit by a much wider public than that which was privileged to hear it. A statesman of exceptional experience and culture, with exceptional powers of graceful expression dealt very fully with the topics which have most practical concern for those who, having finished their collegiate course, are on the threshold of their career. The new Lord Rector stated at the outset that there are two classes of individuals who were not likely to profit by anything he could say, *viz.*, youths of genius who reach their ends by their own methods, and those descendants of the Vikings who abhor the sight of a book and go forth from school and college in their thousands, speaking no language but their own, innocent of Latin and Greek, knowing nothing of history or science, but able to give long odds in cricket, polo, riding across country, or any other athletic exercise, including fighting. There are not many matriculated students in India to whom this description will apply, but we can all sympathise with the speaker when he expresses a devout hope that some day the secret will be discovered in doctrinating such excellent raw material with a tincture of letters and a suspicion of learning—a result achieved in Germany as he points out, though at the cost of putting a large percentage of the population in spectacles. Addressing himself to those who are neither particularly bright nor exceptionally dull—the class to which Lord Dufferin modestly claims to have himself belonged in his student days—the Lord Rector recommended all who propose to do any work in the world to get clearly into their heads that life is a limited and definite space of time in which it is possible to get a great deal done provided that none of it be wasted. Putting the average of days before the young man of twenty at eighteen thousand much may be achieved and acquired if they be turned to proper account ; and we start with a clear knowledge that it will not do to waste years in idleness or in misapplied endeavour. The next step is to form a correct idea of one's circumstances and conditions and to decide on the career for which our aptitudes and tastes best fit us. Attention to health at the outset founded on some knowledge of the principles of hygiene is next recommended. Reading men who live upon tea, take no exercise and sit up at night studying, are warned that they destroy not only their physical vigour and vitality, but their mental alertness, their memory, and their power of sustained attention. On the other hand over solicitude for health should be avoided, for it lead to hypochondria which often takes the shape of religious melancholy, an evil in itself and ending generally to a pernicious reaction. The youthful audience was asked to remember that the healthiness and robustness of nerves and mental fibre are as essential as the strength of the muscles if the character is to be what it ought to be.

Remembering his own experience Lord Dufferin did not fall into the mistake of supposing that the students to whom he was speaking can dispense with the further study of Greek and Latin. Having spent fourteen years in uninterrupted application to those two languages, he found when he left Oxford that he could not read a Greek or a Latin author with ordinary comfort. When thirty years of age he felt ashamed of his deficiency in this respect, and he set to work to learn Greek anew, as he would learn a modern language. In six months, during which he could only give spare moments to the study, he had sufficiently mastered it to be able to read Greek plays or history without difficulty and with pleasure. *Experto crede* : it was but natural that he should recommend that the classic languages should be learned as modern languages are acquired, the words and meanings coming before grammar. This the Lord Rector rightly holds to be the common sense method, which enables a language to be acquired with the minimum expenditure of labour, time, and annoyance. The method is equally applicable to Oriental languages, Lord Dufferin himself tested it effectually when learning Persian at Simla during his Viceroyalty. He found the Persian translation of Robinson Crusoe as useful to him as one of Dumas' novels is to a man learning French. It might be expected Lord Dufferin has no sympathy with the proposal to eliminate classical languages from the curriculum of higher education. He emphatically declares that he cannot imagine how that can be called education in which the knowledge of Greek and Roman literature has no place. He would prefer to lose Latin rather than Greek and with good reason, inasmuch as Greek is the source of all that is best in Latin literature. In this connection the distinguished speaker spoke with curious significance of the instruction to be obtained by the study of the history of the Greek States, when forecasting the possible contingencies of modern European politics. The passage in the address indicating the marvellous suggestiveness of this historical kriegspiel is worth reading over again :—"Put Russia or America for Macedon, the unknown quantity ; Germany and France for Thebes and Sparta ; England for Athens ; China for the Empire of Darius, and you see at a glance what may happen to an Empire such as ours, like Great Britain. Athens was a small mother-country, with a splendid maritime jurisdiction and important colonies, some of which turned against her in the days of trouble, while her absolute existence, the food of her people, her revenues, and her commercial wealth depended on her command of the sea. She loses a single naval battle and her *imperium* is for ever shattered, the violet crown falls from her brows, her foremost citizens are either executed or sold into slavery, and her name as a political entity fades from the page of history."

The Admiralty will probably make a note of this for future use when another twenty millions is required to add to the strength of the British Navy. Ancient literature has for us moderns some very practical lessons which may be worth the learning. One modern language at least Lord Dufferin holds should be acquired and that one should be by preference French rather than German or Italian, though if the student has the talent for acquiring languages he would do well to apply himself to all three. The reason for giving the preference to French is original and valid ; German books do not lose by being translated into English but French works can best be enjoyed in the original. The similarity between English and German renders translation from the one to the other easy, while the genius of French and English are so dissimilar that they can never be satisfactorily translated from one into the other. He regards Italian as the most deceptive of all languages, being at first sight easy to all who know French and Latin, but when tackled closely, it is found to be very difficult. In learning a modern language the best way in his lordship's opinion—in which he is borne out by general experience—is to take some easy and entertaining book and read it, either with a Frenchman or a German, as the case may be, or with a good crib. By under-scoring the words which are new, and learning them by heart afterwards, some forty words can be easily committed to memory daily, and in the course of a few months a vocabulary of three thousand words will be acquired. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, acquired in a few days three hundred words of German, which carried him successfully through the Franco-German War. Lord Dufferin speaks of three thousand as the number of words which can be acquired in reading a three-volume novel. It is very rare for an author to use a third of the number of words in any of his works. No doubt, the acquisition of the number of words imprinted on the memory by going once through a three-volume novel would enable the student to take up any ordinary book in the language and read it without the aid of a dictionary. The recommendation to write down a list of the words which are not readily remembered is worth noting, for the practice certainly has the advantage of facilitating the re-study of a language if by disuse it came to be partly forgotten. With regard to the acquisition of the accent the advice is equally practical. Do not attempt to pronounce words in your own uninstructed manner, for a bad accent can never be got rid of ; but accustom the ear to the sound as given by a native of the country who speaks or reads aloud for guidance. But this practice requires time and much labour ; the best method is to attune the ear to the strange sounds by constantly listening to the conversation and assiduously repeating them until the necessary change in the timbre of the voice is insensibly effected.

Lord Dufferin attaches more importance to the skilful handling of the mother-tongue than to the acquisition of many foreign languages, especially since Providence has decreed that English shall be the dominant language of the globe—thus ensuring to every competent master of that instrument of thought the greatest audience known to history. He gives many useful hints for the acquisition of the two qualities on which he lays most stress—conciseness and lucidity adducing the first sentence in Cæsar's Commentaries as a model of simplicity and grace. The young writer is entreated to tear up by the roots his choicest flowers of speech, even though they should shreak like mandrakes in the operation. The mentor himself erred in this regard when he was betrayed into an allusion to Memnon and the Rising Sun in a report on the reorganisation of the Government of Egypt. The critics laid hold of that one unlucky allusion, the only passage of the kind in a business-like statement drawn up with great care. They pronounced the report to be a mere literary exercitation. The novice writer is recommended as a general rule to cut down by one-third everything he writes, whether book, speech, sermon, lecture, or address. This counsel should be taken to heart especially by those who commit their speeches to writing, and then recite them from memory without any thought of influencing their audience, the great desire being to repeat, to the bitter end, the whole of the discourse hidden away in a breast pocket. Lord Dufferin cautions those who are addicted to this practice against certain dangers which are not always easily guarded against, as when an orator exclaims to an audience which was listened in profound silence "Your clamours do not silence, your howls do not intimidate me !" The advice that all speeches should be as short as possible is excellent. Brevity is a boon for which the audience is always grateful, it keeps him who practices it out of the category of bores. This recommendation might indeed have found its place among the "minor moralities" to which Lord Dufferin usefully directed attention.

FEW English journals profess any exact knowledge of Indian topography or Indian politics, but of those that lay claim to omniscience on subjects so remote from their experience the *Spectator* is undoubtedly the most undaunted. It is a little staggering to find that a journal should inform its readers offhand that were it not for "the massacre of the Goorkhas" (who were assumed to have died to a man fighting arms in hand) the Manipur outbreak would have been regarded by Indian statesmen as a fortunate event—or at all events not an unmitigated misfortune—for it was high time that British authority in that little State should be made more stable and more complete. This so-called "massacre" of the Goorkhas—whose loss was 32 all-told up to the evening of the 24th March, is stated to be "a very serious matter as the Goorkhas in our service will expect instant and full satisfaction at the hands of the Government !" It would be indeed a very serious aspect of the unfortunate business if the Goorkhas were to take the Government of India to task, because some of their comrades did not distinguish themselves in a long and desultory fight with a horde of savages armed, according to the *Spectator*, with spears and arrows and curved billhooks, which can inflict no injury till those who hold them come close to their enemy. The writer goes on to describe the country as "a splendid valley a little larger than Wales, and as fertile as Southern France." The whole of Manipur, which is certainly larger than Wales, and much more mountainous, is supposed to be a fertile valley. As a geographical fact, the valley of Manipur is a restricted area of some six hundred and fifty square miles, one part of which is covered by lake and malarious swamp : the rest of the eight thousand square miles constituting the State being for the most part barren and almost inaccessible mountain. The sparseness of the population, which numbers scarcely 220,000, is sufficient evidence that the country, "a little larger than Wales," is by no means as fertile as Southern France. We commend the notion that Indian statesmen consider the uprising of that handful of barbarians as a blessing in disguise, to Sir James Johnstone, who regards the outbreak as an inexplicable accident which could not have occurred if a serious mistake had not been made somewhere. The wonderful ease with which the London editor writes of these matters is surpassed by the perfect coolness with which he lays it down first, that, "it is improbable" that the captured officers will be murdered, secondly, that "they may be—and of course, their safety cannot be considered so far as to impede the *instant* occupation of Manipur." It is doubtless just to assume that the brave men "would themselves have repudiated any discreditable bargain for their lives," but there is a regrettable flippancy in the pronouncement under such circumstances that to save them from death "it would be discreditable to delay the attack for half an hour." The victims had been dead ten days when these callous words were written ; a whole month—certainly more than half-an-hour—elapsed before Imphal was delivered from its ruffians but, strange to say, the Empire has not perished because the city was not "instantly" occupied by the avenging troops. What is to be taught of the not less fatuous pronouncement of the leading journal itself which on the 10th April set forth in the second sentence of its first leader that at Manipur "a serious blow had been struck of British prestige and influence !" That was not the opinion of Lieutenant Grant and his eighty men.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in some remarks on "a Modern Prison," opens up a long vista of undreamed of possibilities in the way of prison administration. It tells of a jail in which the prisoners partly write their own annual report, illustrate it with their own photographs, drawings, and etchings, print it and bind it themselves. Though it is not claimed that such an institution has any existence in this hemisphere, it is stated that the Elmira Reformatory in the New York State has achieved this distinction. In the Elmira institution not less than twenty-six trades are taught to the thousand prisoners, and now nearly all the expert work is performed about the reformatory by the prisoners with a saving of twenty-six thousand dollars. The trades taught range from blacksmithing to telegraphy. Umbrella-making is one of the principal branches, and on occasions it appears, as many as eighteen hundred umbrellas have been turned out daily. Lectures are given ; the men are drilled ; boats and skiffs are built ; and a newpaper, from which all records of crime are expunged, is produced. The "inmates," as they are euphemistically termed, are the usual short-term prisoners, and the object of the system is to make the prison "a school of good citizens instead of a school of crime." A system such as this, but in a modified form, might be applied to the Indian jails, where beyond basket-making and carpet-weaving, prisoners are principally employed on cooly work, water-drawing, and the like. The Elmira prison is self-supporting, if not a source of actual profit to the State. In this country, prisons are usually a heavy drain on local resources, and in many cases men are discharged if anything less able to earn a living by honest toil than when they entered.

OWING to the returning of pilgrims from Hurdwar, cholera has broken out at Sirsa and Gurgaon, but the cases are not numerous.

THE English papers are still speculating as to the reason why Captain Grombtcheffsky was turned back when he wished to enter Kashmir. It was officially stated in the House of Commons that he was not refused admission into Kashmir for "political" reasons, but nothing further was vouchsafed by way of answer. We can state, however, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette* with some confidence, that the reason was that the Russian explorer was accompanied by an escort of Cossacks in uniform ; and as his party were not in distress or trouble of any kind, it was natural that he should be asked to take his Cossacks somewhere else.

THE *Deccan Times* records the sudden death at Secunderabad, on Wednesday night, of Mr. George L'Estive, who three years ago was tried, but acquitted, on the charge of having murdered his wife by shooting her in the building then known as the Victoria Hotel. The cause of death is attributed to heat apoplexy. The deceased was formerly a contractor at the Yellandu Colliery, but was recently employed by the Sultan Nawaz Jung, an Arab chief, residing in Hyderabad. He was deputed by the Sultan about a year ago to explore the former's territory in Arabia, where silver, coal, sulphur, and linctus, were discovered by the deceased. Mr. L'Estive was about to proceed to Arabia and start mining operations there, but his departure was delayed, owing to some hitch in the despatch of the machinery from England. By his death a widow and four children are left unprovided for.

NO. 3 MOUNTAIN BATTERY, R. A., at present doing such good work with the Miranzai Field Force, has during recent years made a fine record of war service. Transformed from a garrison to a mountain battery in 1879 by its then major, now Brigadier-General T. Graham, C. B., it went to Afghanistan and took part in Sir Frederick Roberts' famous march from Kabul to Kandahar as "6-8th R. A." For his services Major Graham was awarded a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and continued in the command till promoted in 1887. In 1884 the battery formed part of the Zhob Field Force ; in 1886 and 1887 it took part in the war in Burma, and in 1888 it formed the artillery of the Sikkim Field Force. The officer at present commanding the battery, Major Dacres Cunningham, was appointed captain of it in 1883 ; so this will make the fourth campaign through which he has accompanied it and shared its fortunes.

THE East Surrey Regiment (irreverently known as "Kirkee's Lambs" or the "Sleepy Queen's," has certainly, the *World* says, been very unlucky of late. Lord Cantelups belonged to it when he met with his untimely death, and Lieutenant Wilhelm Brackenbury (the only officer known to have lost his life in Manipur) was attached to it before he went out to India.

A NOVELTY is promised in steamships which is to revolutionise our ocean services. The inventor is presumably an American, as his experimental vessel has been built in a Baltimore ship-yard. The plan of separating goods and passenger traffic universally adopted on railways, is to be followed by the inventor, and his ship has consequently been constructed solely for passenger traffic, and without any freight capacity. The Howard Cassard, as she has been named, is 222ft. over all, or 206ft. between perpendiculars. She has 16ft. beam and 18

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A further discussion on the causes leading to the recent disaster in Manipur took place in the House of Lords last night. Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, replying to the Marquis of Ripon, said he did not believe that the Indian Government ever intended that the Senapati was to be summoned to a Darbar for the purpose of being arrested, and he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done.

His Lordship added that the papers relating to the Manipur rising would be presented to the House when complete.

THE MAY DAY LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Yesterday, the 1st May, was celebrated by the Labour Organizations by demonstrations and fetes of all kinds throughout the continent.

Everything passed off quietly in Austria-Germany, and Holland and in most of the other continental countries. No disturbance arose but serious rioting occurred at Lyons, Marseilles, and Rome, where conflicts took place between the people and troops and shots were exchanged, many being injured. At Lyons the mob was only dispersed when the troops advanced with fixed bayonets and loaded cannon.

The labour delegates at Paris presented a memorial to the Chamber of Deputies in favour of the eight hours' movement. After the presentation of the memorial a large crowd assembled in the Place de la Concorde, the mob being finally dispersed by Gendarmes and Cavalry.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, 1st instant.

THE FALL IN PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, MAY 1.

The fall in the price of cotton at New York is attributed to the belief that the crop this season will exceed 8,500,000 bales.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

The Treasury to-day purchased 175,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·60 to 98·40.

SERIOUS RIOTS ON THE CONTINENT.

PARIS, MAY 3.

Serious rioting by a number of strikers took place yesterday morning at Fourmies, a village in the Department of Nord, several of the most disorderly of the strikers being arrested. Later in the day the comrades of the prisoners made an attempt to effect their rescue. The Officer of the Guard was seized, but the troops fired upon the rioters, seven of whom were killed and ten wounded.

The affair has created intense bitterness amongst the population of the village.

Two French Socialists who were arrested for creating disorder at St. Quentin and Charleville during the labour demonstrations on Mayday, have been sentenced to to two years' imprisonment.

STRIKE OF THE BELGIAN MINERS. SERIOUS CONFLICTS.

BRUSSELS, MAY 3.

Serious conflicts between the gendarmes and the miners who are on strike, occurred yesterday at Liege and Seraing. The gendarmes fired upon the strikers wounding several. Troops are now being hurriedly despatched to the scene of the disorder.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ELECTION.

BERLIN, MAY 2.

Prince Bismarck has formally announced his acceptance of the seat in the Reichstag as deputy for Gestemunde.

OPENING OF THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Naval Exhibition was open yesterday by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Exhibition is expected to prove a great and popular success.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

After protracted negociations a treaty of commerce between Austria and Germany has been concluded.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major General Sir Baker Russell, whose transfer to the Curragh was recently announced, has expressed a desire to remain at Aldershot, and it is probable that Major General Sir Henry Ewart will now go to the Curragh.

OUTRAGE AT BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, MAY 3.

Considerable excitement was caused here yesterday evening by the explosion of five petards in the public thoroughfares.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Pacific mail express has crossed Canada under four days, and the time for the mails from Japan reaching England has thus been reduced to within three weeks.

COLLISION ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

A collision occurred on the South Indian Railway, Pondicherry branch, on Friday night. The mail train ran into a train of empties, five of which were de-railed, the line being completely blocked. No one was injured, but much inconvenience to passenger and goods traffic was caused.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

Major Muir, Political Agent in Beluchistan, takes furlough for one year.

Colonel Arthur Prinsep, 11th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Colonel on the Staff in the command at Cawnpore upon the departure of Colonel Wolseley.

Colonel Brandreth, Principal of the Thomason College, at Roorki, returns to military service; and Colonel Browne, who has been officiating, is confirmed in the appointment.

RANGOON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 2.

A sampan was overturned in the river yesterday, and eleven persons were drowned.

The civil hospital at Meiktila was burnt down on Thursday night; and the postal and telegraph offices had a narrow escape.

OCCUPATION OF MANIPUR.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

Four men belonging to the party that left Manipur in pursuit of the Regent returned on the 29th April with two prisoners and a number of rifles, including one presented by the Viceroy to the Raja. The *Pioneer's* correspondent says that articles of every description were scattered all along the road showing with what haste the fugitives had travelled. Major Maxwell has sent a safe conduct to a Maharani of the ex-Raja Sur Chundro and her son, a boy of thirteen, who are anxious to return. Confidence is being re-established amongst the people. Supplies are coming in, and proclamations are being issued broadcast among the people, assuring them of their personal safety excepting, of course, those who actually participated in the murder of the officers, the looting of the Treasury, the burning of the Residency, and desecration of the graves. Very little of the property belonging to the Chief Commissioner and his companions has been recovered, but probably as the people return to their homes more articles will be discovered by search-parties and brought in.

PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

Russick Lall Banerjee, Chief Clerk to Mr. Quinton, states that when Mr. Quinton was in the durbar room in the Palace, on the night of 25th March, he wrote on a slip of paper "We are in a trap; they want our arms." This he intended to send to the Residency as showing that the Senapati persisted in demanding that the troops should submit to be disarmed. The paper, however, was never sent. While the debate as to the terms was going on a Manipuri General cried out, "When you have caught the tiger it is not well to let him go again." This was only too plain a hint to the excited soldiery, and Mr. Grimwood was stabbed as the party left the Durbar Hall. Russick Lall also confirms the story of the massacre. He states that after Mr. Quinton had been dragged in front of the masonry dragon he was ordered to sit down. He obeyed, and had time to pray for a few moments before he was killed. The two idols before which this human sacrifice was practicably offered will be destroyed. There is a common report which is believed to be true that the mouths of the idols were besmeared with the blood of the officers who were murdered.

THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Colonel Rennick, w[illegible]aptain Steele as Staff Officer, has left for Bishenpur, *en route* for Cachar. This line of communication will be closed when the Kohima line is in full working order, but Captain Willcocks considers it will take some weeks to arrange this, as mule transport must first be provided from Nichaguard to Karong, and elephants from there to Manipur. General Collett inspected the Tammu Column before its departure, and in a short speech spoke most appreciatively of the work it had done. He referred to the splendid marches of the King's Royal Rifles under most trying conditions and complimented the 4th Goorkhas on their appearance, which he said was equal to that of their first battalion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rome left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

PENANG, MAY 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Theresa, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been slightly improved.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅝
4½ per cent. "	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	...
Bar Silver	44⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	54,000	Bales.
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	101,000	"
" " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	2,100,000	"
" " Surats	119,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	"

SHIKARING AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A well-known shikari and reputed tiger-slayer, who is at present resting at Mahableshwar, sends us the following sensational account of sporting there:—Captain Fowle and Captain Peyton have both shot panthers during the last few days, he writes, and Captain Jervis *very nearly* shot a tiger. The only other shikaring that has been done has been by the son of our most respected citizen. His mother presented him with a new bow and arrows, and his bag up to date has been his little sister, flesh-wound in left leg; next door neighbour's favourite ayah shot in neck, nasty wound, but doing well; and the padre's cat. This latter was a running shot at twenty yards, and has given "Young Hopeful" great satisfaction and confidence in his powers as a marksman. A cordon of sentries has been drawn round Government House to prevent his shikaring there. I was taken the other day to see the "view," from Bombay and other points; but the trees have grown up and entirely shut out what was a most magnificent panorama. The reason of this is that "Moorites" and the "Shuttleworthites" have issued a law that no tree or bough of a tree shall on any account be cut down, so the trees grow and grow and the few views that are left are being rapidly shut out, the only consolation being that the "Moorites" and the "Shuttleworthites," aforesaid, are enabled to pursue their morning walk unencumbered by the troublesome sunshades.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late assistant in the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday morning, and was surrendered to justice by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,99,000 in cash and Government 4 per cent. paper, and fabricating false evidence, preferred against him on the 30th of April by Mr. Duncan McLaughlan Slater, Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company. Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of Mr. Slater, the complainant, who being resworn deposed to the truth of the information filed and identified the prisoner. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta made an application to the Magistrate to admit the prisoner to bail, which his Worship refused as he had no power to grant it on so grave a charge. The learned counsel repeated his application offering substantial bail. Mr. Cooper refused again to accept bail, and ordered the prisoner to be sent to jail. The hearing of the case is fixed for Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamship Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, with the Overland Mails of the 17th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Cruickshank and infant	Mr W W Wilson
Mr W Sharp	Mr F I B Etherington
Mrs F J Smith and 2 children	Mr G C H Fraser
Miss Curnow	Mr C D Beresford
Capt Kerrick	Mr Crighton
Mrs and Miss Faunce	Rev G Gothard
Mr S H Dagg	Mr Browne
Mr Cowans	Mr W Stevens
Mr C Clifton	Mr A B Hinde
Mr F S Wilde	Mr Kelton

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Watkins, R A	Mr Bromley
Mr H Henderson	Miss Ada Bromley
Capt Mullins	Capt Mackenzie
Mr W E Hart	Dr Peterson
Mr W Woodrow	Lieut Bagley
Lt E St A Wake	Mr C Vytter
Major Lamb	Lieut T F Graham
Mr and Mrs Fouracres	Mr and Mrs Coates
Mr & Mrs J Beer and child	Mr L Stanhope

FROM PORT SAID.—Col W H Hallett

FROM ADEN.

Ismailbhoy Abdoola Lajee	Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw

WEATHER REPORT.—From Brindisi to Port Said Mod. 3 easterly winds and fine. In the Gulf of Suez fresh northerly winds and cool weather from Shadwan to the Apostles Light following winds and cooler weather. In the Gulf of Aden the wind was S. E. to S. W., and sultry. From thence to 200 miles from Bombay light variable winds and fine with clouds of the high cirrus and cirrocumulus class of a southerly swell. The remainder of the passage the wind was N. N. southerly swell and cloudless sky, passed a telegraph steamer steering west, the homeward mail steamer and several steamers steering east.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE RAJABAI TOWER FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was announced at the time when the Coroner's jury on the two unfortunate Parsee ladies was adjourned last Sunday, that it would re-assemble for its next sitting at the morgue, in Kamatipura, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. May I venture to suggest that the jury be held in some more eligible place in the Fort, such as the Town Hall, the Municipal Office, or the University Library buildings, where the fatality took place. For to require all Parsee witnesses (including women) and the jurymen to attend at the morgue is not only inconvenient, but it is a hardship entailing great loss of valuable time. Besides the enquiry should be as public as could be made under the circumstances of the case; and for this purpose no more undesirable place than the morgue could be selected. Then, again, it is situated near the Kamatipura night-soil depot. As it is the intention of the near relatives of the deceased girls to watch the proceedings of the Coroner's enquiry, through Mr. Craigie, solicitor, and if need be also through Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, it is to be hoped Dr. Blaney will be kind enough to spare these gentlemen and all others concerned, the infliction of smelling a few unsavoury smells during the course of several days, which will be necessarily occupied by these protracted enquiries. I have no doubt the public will see the reasonableness of this suggestion.—Yours, &c.,

May 2. E. R. R.

DETAILS OF THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

MR. HENEMAN, the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, thus writes from Manipur:—The story of the actual murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions, as told by the Manipuris, is that when on the night of 24th of March they entered the palace enclosure they were, after some time spent in negotiations, taken to the durbar hall, near the magazine. There was a dense crowd of armed men blocking the roads within the palace enclosure, and swarming in and about the durbar hall. They were, it would seem, bent upon killing the officers from the first; but it is difficult to say when their excitement and thirst for blood reached its climax. The negotiations in any case came to nought, and the party left the durbar hall. Mr. Grimwood, it is said, was the last to leave, and as he was descending the steps he was stabbed with a spear in the back. He fell forward, and was then dragged for some fifty yards and thrown down in front of the two masonry dragons, where he was beheaded. This was the signal for a general attack upon the other officers. The Senapati is said to have indicated by a nod of his head to his immediate followers that the massacre might take place, and then retired with the Regent. Lieutenant Simson, Mr. Cossins, and a bugler were killed close to the durbar hall. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were dragged to the spot where Mr. Grimwood had already been killed and where then decapitated. There is no reason whatever to suppose that they were tortured. They were slaughtered by the mob of soldiers who, as before stated, were in a frenzy of excitement owing to the fighting which had been going on all day. Further inquiries may throw light upon this incident, but such evidence as is now forthcoming seems to point to this story being the true one.

I have just paid a harried visit to the Residency, or rather to its ruins, for it has been levelled to the ground. Four white pillars of masonry stand out in all their grim significance among the piles of broken bricks, which are all that are left of the basement of the building, save the steps leading to the verandah. The very trees at the foot of the steps have been rooted out. The ground in which the Residency stood present a scene of terrible desolation. Charred timbers and fragments of brickwork alone shew where the dispensary, school, and the gateway with the post office and the quarters of the guard once stood. The mud walls which guarded the compound, from behind which the Gurkhas replied to the fire of the Manipuris have been thrown down, and on every hand there is evidence that the work of destruction was thoroughly done. Major Trotter's grave has been desecrated and bodies cast into it. Standing on the ruins of the Residency one can see with what effect the guns were used against it, for 150 yards away is the wall of the palace enclosure, safely protected by a moat. It has bastions for artillery, but there are no embrasures in these, and the face of one bastion was broken away, as if to give greater freedom for fire. Shells fired at this point at blank range would strike the Residency with terrific force, while the musketry fire in reply could scarcely be effective, as the gunners could load their light pieces protected from shots by the wall and fire them in security. More than ever it is clear, after visiting the Residency, that it was not good as a defensive position.

It was commanded along its front and left flank by the walls of the palace enclosure, and any sortie from it could be met by continuous musketry fire from a banquette behind this wall. To have crossed the moat would have been impossible as it was well filled with water. For Colonel Skene to have acted on the offensive it would have been necessary for him to rush the gateway, and his men would have had to expose themselves in the open for 300 or 400 yards to the fire of thousands of men who lined the banquette, and also to that of a gun placed so as to sweep the approach to the gate. The latter had strong wooden doors which would only have yielded to artillery or explosives. The Residency was, in fact, in the worst position which could have been chosen for offence or defence. As to the interior of the palace enclosures and the Senapati's house and the temple, which played an important part in the earlier phases of the fighting, I can only say that the general impression one get is that the whole place is so over grown with trees and jungle that any attack upon it to be successful would require that the force should be well in hand, and its movements be most carefully directed; otherwise it would run to the risk of being destroyed amidst a labyrinth of houses and the compound walls in which it would get involved.

SENOR CANOVAS has stated, in answer to a question in the Spanish Cortes, that the Government were willing to give the utmost satisfaction to all the legitimate aspirations of the working classes. But they would not tolerate, during the May-day labour demonstrations, any interference with the liberty of working men who do not belong to trades unions. He was willing to join any international agreement for the regulation of the hours of labour; but the initiative in such a step must come from the Great Powers.

THE Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Hardinge F. Giffard be to his private secretary in place of Mr. Herbert J. Hope. Mr. Giffard is the son of the late Mr. J. W. Giffard, Judge of County Courts. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1887.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE graves of those who fell at the siege of Multan are to be treated as national monuments maintained by the State.

SOME cases of typhus have occurred among prisoners in the Sialkot jail, but the outbreak is not a severe one.

IT is notified that the export of arms and ammunition for the use of privileged persons only refers to cases when they are exported by those persons, and not when exported by others for them. This ruling affects British officers in Kashmir and Gilgit.

MR. LEMESURIER, Assistant Government Agent at Nuwara Eliya, has instructed Messrs. Julius and Creasy to institute an action for libel against the *Times of Ceylon* for our contemporary's criticism of his action in regard to the Sheen inquest, and damages are laid at Rs. 20,000!

A SERIOUS collision between two goods trains occurred on Thursday evening at Debipore, three tations below Burdwan. Both the up and the down main lines were blocked, and passengers and the foreign mails leaving Howrah last night had to be transferred to a train on the other side of the block. The railway officials were soon on the spot superintending the arrangements. The lines have since been cleared, and ordinary running resumed. The down mail arrived here this morning some hours late.

AT Jhelum the locust swarms still impede foot passenger traffic, and the Board school was been closed owing to the swarms on the premises. When the locust swarms prevail, horses can get along all right, but foot passengers are very badly off; and dogs absolutely refuse to face the living flood. It is not pleasant to hear that the direction taken by the locusts is parallel with the North-Western Railway from Rawalpind towards Lahore. In the Tallaganj tahsil of the Jhelum District, a correspondent writes to say that 61,000 maunds of locusts have been destroyed, without seeming to make much difference.

AN uncommonly smart piece of work has been the recruitment of the new 38th Dogra Regiment. It was commenced to be raised from the 13th February, according to G. O. C. C. (although a few men were taken between the first of that month and the 13th), and it is now in full strength. Colonel Lorne Campbell arrived at Sialkot on the 19th January; the Adjutant, Lieutenant Stainforth, a week later; then came five "transfers" up to the 1st February: so that from the 1st February to date, 912 have been enlisted practically, although 22 vacancies have had to be left open for non-commissioned officers, which could be filled any day. We think that this record takes the lead of the other four regiments being raised.

THE annual meeting of the British Indian Association was held at Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon, Rajah Peary Mohan Mookerjee presiding. The question of the Age of Consent Act was raised by the chairman, who said that, while taking the opportunity to thank the Government for taking steps to make the measure as harmless as possible in working, he felt it was incumbent on the Association, which took such a prominent part in opposing the bill when before the Council, to call a public meeting for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to the Secretary of State. It was not likely they would meet with much success, but he hoped the appeal to England would result in restoring confidence to the people and prove that her Majesty's proclamation was the charter of religious liberty. Babu Jodoolal Mullick supported the proposal. The new president, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, said there was no substantive resolution before the meeting, but the committee would consider the matter and adopt such measures as would satisfy the Association.

IT has been remarked that the wearing by children of red stockings coincides with pustular eruptions on their legs and feet. The Paris Board of Health employed M. Schutzenberger, a chemical expert, to ascertain whether the dyes colouring the stockings contained poisonous matter. He has sent in his report, in which he says that all the many specimens submitted to him derived their red colour from matters derived from aniline, and contained a large proportion of antimoniac oxyde. As children perspire freely, this matter enters into solution and is thus taken into the pores. The professor had no doubt that it was the cause of the pustular rash which accompanies the use of red stockings. The Board of Health has reported in favour of the interdiction for wearing apparel of dyes obtained from metallic preparations.

WE see from the last mail that Mr. A. K. Connell, whose name is not unknown in this part of the country in connection with one or two publications on Indian questions, has practically been selected as the Liberal Unionist candidate to represent Central Edinburgh at the next general election. His opponent, the Gladstonian sitting member, is Mr. McEwan, a brewer with a considerable following.

ON the morning of the 6th, as the Mediterranean Fleet, under the command of Admiral Duperre, which had left Toulon at daybreak, was cruising off the Salins d'Hyeres, it met an Italian ship, which for some reason or another omitted the usual salute. The Admiral at once sent a torpedo-boat in pursuit with orders to bring the Italian craft back and to make it salute the fleet. The torpedo-boat had no difficulty in inducing the Italian vessel to alter its course, and, returning, it dipped its flag, and was then permitted to proceed on its way.

ABBE DEHEULLE, a canon of the cathedral of Rouen, has been *pro forma* condemned to a week's imprisonment by the Tribunal of Yvetot for having attacked the Government in a sermon delivered on Passion Sunday. Witnesses declared that the Abbe thundered against the divorce law, the secularisation of the hospitals, the Education Bill, and particularly singled out for his vigorous denunciation the Conscription, which consigns young ecclesiastical students to the dangerous promiscuities of barrack life. The canon, in his defence, denied that he had made any allusions in his pulpit discourse to the law or to legislators, but he had complained that since youths preparing for the priesthood had been obliged to serve in the army there was a marked diminution in the number of students at the Theological College of Rouen. As to the divorce law, he quoted merely an extract from an episcopal sermon relating to it. The condemnation to imprisonment being merely formal, the Court decreed that the defendant should pay the costs of the proceedings.

A PRIVATE telegram reports the death of the Grand Duchess Olga, wife of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and sister of the Grand Duke of Baden. She fell ill suddenly and died at a village inn, while travelling from St. Petersburg to the Crimea.

MR. SHERLOCK HARE, the Rangoon barrister, who was recently declared irresponsible for his actions by the local medical authorities, left Rangoon for England on the 22nd April in the steamer Elton. He was sent home in charge of a specially appointed custodian. On arrival at England, the question as to whether Mr. Hare will be allowed to be at liberty, or whether he will be detained in custody, will be decided by the Secretary of State.

ANOTHER specimen of that monstrosity, the 110-ton gun, has arrived at Chatham in the steamer Jesmond from Elswick, to replace the one belonging to the Sans Pareil, which has been found too damaged to be accepted even by the British Navy. If there is one thing more distressing than another to layman who tried to take an intelligent interest in the naval and military affairs of the kingdom, it is, the *World* says, to find that they are simply looked upon, when they are thought worthy of being noticed at all, as political sticks which may serve to beat a party dog with. Lord George Hamilton consequently felt himself bound to defend the 110-ton gun with Elswick arguments; and Mr. Stanhope had to insist that the magazine rifle was all it ought to be. It is possible the rifle may turn out a success; but the 110-ton gun is the laughing-stock of Europe.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

THE Speaker took the chair at 2-5. Mr. A. McArthur presented eight petitions from the counties of Leicester and borough of Leicester against the manufacture and sale of opium. Sir J. Pease presented similar petitions, signed by 4,000 inhabitants of India and Burma, comprising thirty nationalities, and 270 petitions from various congregations, places and people relating to the same subject. Mr. McCarthy also presented petitions from a presbytery of Ireland and other bodies.

Mr. J. McCarthy asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to a definite matter of public imporance—namely, the exclusion of Mr. Davitt's name from the list of commissioners, and the reasons for the exclusion. The Speaker: "Is it your pleasure that leave be given? Is the hon. gentleman supported by forty members?"

The whole of the members below the gangway, including the Irish members and English Radicals, stood up; but on counting, the Speaker declared there to be only twenty-nine, and accordingly the hon. gentleman could not proceed. The announcement was received with laughter and some cheers. Mr. Howell: "I beg to give notice that when the vote is taken as to the expenses of the commissioners, I will call attention to questions, and move a reduction of the vote."

Mr. L. Knowles asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether their attention had been called to the hardship entailed upon butchers through the seizure of carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis, evidence of which it was practically almost impossible to obtain until the animals were slaughtered; and whether the Government would consider the advisability of extending the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1878, and the Amending Act of last Session, to tuberculosis so [illegible] as compensation was concerned. Mr. Chaplin said he had in conjunction with the President of the Local Government Board, received a deputation on this subject on April 20, 1890, and subsequently a Royal Commission was appointed. He was unable to say when the Royal Commission would report. He did not contemplate extending the provision of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act in the direction mentioned, because tuberculosis differed so greatly that even if he took the course suggested, it would not have the effect desired.

DEATH OF MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., died on Thursday evening at Branksea Castle, Poole. The right honourable gentleman went to Branksea from London on the Thursday before Good Friday, and until last Tuesday had been enjoying himself in yachting and hunting. On Tuesday he was taken ill while in his bath and was immediately removed to bed, and medical assistance was sent for. Yesterday morning he appeared to be somewhat better, but in the afternoon he became worse and passed quietly away. He was the sole owner of Brownsea Island, where he died.

THE MANSLAUGHTER OF A GUARDSMAN—VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, Patrick Duffy, 21, a private in the Scots Guards, and Thomas Rushton, 21, a private in the Army Service Corps, were indicted for the manslaughter of Ernest Watts. Mr. C. F. Gill and Mr. Lawless prosecuted; Mr. Byron defended.

Mr. Gill said that the deceased was a private in the Grenadier Guards, and it was alleged that he was assaulted by the prisoners in such a way as to cause death. On the night of the 14th ult. the prisoner Duffy, who was a private in the Scots Guards, and Rushton, who was a private in the Army Service Corps, were drinking in a public-house called the Three Elms, in St. Ann-street, Westminster. In the course of the evening a dispute appears to have arisen between two men, named Knowles and Clarke, in the public-house, and they seem to have left and had engaged in a fight outside the house. The quarrel was settled, and upon the men re-entering the house, one of them was pushed by the prisoner Duffy. The deceased man, who had also been drinking in the bar, interposed, and told Duffy that he had no business to interfere with the civilians. This appeared to have incensed the latter, and he accordingly invited Watts to come outside and have the row out. Watts replied that he had no wish to quarrel, and prepared to leave, when it was alleged, both Duffy and Rushton rushed at him, seized him by the tunic, threw him to the ground, and then violently kicked him about the head. It was seen that the deceased was seriously injured, and both the prisoners then ran away. Watts was conveyed to the hospital, but he died on the way; death, in the opinion of the doctor, being due to a severe blow on the right side of the neck, which had ruptured the blood vessels of the spinal cord. From inquiries the prisoners were traced to the barrack, and subsequently apprehended. Duffy admitted being present at the time of the disturbance at the Three Elms public-house, but he denied being a party to the violence which caused the death of the deceased.

Evidence was then called in support of the charge, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found both prisoners guilty. They added that it was their opinion that Duffy inflicted the blow which caused death. Mr. Byron, on behalf of Rushton, urged he had always borne a good character for being a steady and peaceful man. Mr. Gill stated that Duffy had borne a very indifferent character whilst in the army.

His Lordship sentenced Duffy to twelve, and Rushton to two months' hard labour.

FATAL TORPEDO EXPLOSION IN SYDNEY HARBOUR.

A terrible accident happened on April 3rd in connection with the encampment at Middle Head near Sydney. His Excellency the Governor and a large party were on an official visit to the camp, and in order to give visitors an opportunity of judging what the men could do, it was arranged that several submarine mines should be exploded. A party of 11 members of the Partially-paid Submarine Miners, was under Lieutenant Thos. Hammond, an old and experienced officer and superintendent of the New South Wales Telephone Department. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Rupert Bedford, his junior officer. The boat carried two mines. One of these was dropped about 300 yards from the shore, and the crew then pulled another 200 yards to drop a second mine. Before doing so, however, it was decided to fire the first mine. The wires belonging to the mine were suspended at the side of the boat, and by some error attached to the battery, and exploded. The stern of the boat was completely shattered into fragments, and the bodies of the officers who were sitting there blown about 100 feet into the air. The names of the killed and wounded are: Killed—Lieutenant Thomas Hammond, Superintendent of the Telephone Department, Sydney; Lieutenant Rupert Bedford, manager of the Joint-stock Bank at Lane Cove, both officers of the Partially-paid Submarine Miners; Corporal John Aloysius M'Kee, R.E, under engagement to the Permanent Submarine Mines; and Bugler Charles Bennett, of the Permanent Submarine Miners, who is a son of Quarter-master-Sergeant Bennett, of the Volunteer staff. These four were literally blown to atoms. The names of the injured are—P. Brentnall, G. Wailes, J Adams, W. Borland, G. Blakeman, W Tully, J King, and J H Bowman. They are all members of the Partially-paid Submarine Miners. Two other men, named J Grant and S Bolin, who were also in the boat, received slight shocks.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Affairs on the south-west frontier of the Russian Empire continue to preoccupy the attention of the Government. As already known, the reserve battalions in Volhynia have recently been doubled by being transformed into regiments of two battalions each, and the authorities are now directing their efforts to excluding all foreign observers from the frontier provinces. It appears that both Volhynia and Russian Poland are visited by large numbers of Hungarians, who carry on the trade of pedlars, but who at the same time are reserve men of the Hungarian Army. These men, it is apprehended, might, in case of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Russia, give valuable service as guides to the forces of the former, seeing that the pursuit of their avocations gives them every facility for learning the country and observing the various strategic routes. In order, therefore, to prevent such a contingency, the Administration has decided no longer to permit these travelling merchants to enter the frontier provinces, and immediately to expel any who may be found there.

It is remarked in connection with the military movements in Russia and Germany that great activity also prevails in the French military departments. Several mobilisation trials have been made on the Franco-German frontier with complete success. One was made on Wednesday in the neighbourhood of Belfort. The French War Minister is likewise about to make a tour of inspection of the defences of the eastern frontier, but no date is yet fixed. It is added that the War Minister is in the habit of making this tour yearly, and that no particular importance, as a rule, is attached to it; but in the present state of Continental affairs the case is otherwise, and it will therefore be followed with great attention.—*Galignani.*

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER MYSTERY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

EXACTLY a week after the occurrence of the Tower tragedy, one of the Guzerati dailes (the *Jam-e-Jamshed*) explains mysterious paragraph which we gave in our last issue. If the supposed revelation can be substantiated, it is thought probable that an outrage was, or attempted to be, committed upon Buchoobai and Pherozbai. As mentioned in our last Saturday's issue, according to the contention of most Parsees, the supposed culprits "could not have gone up the Tower without the knowledge or permission of either the havildar or the hamal; and the latter are, therefore, suspected to know more than they have hitherto chosen to disclose. They are believed to be the fountain-head of all knowledge regarding the persons, including the authors of the supposed outrage, who were at the Tower between 3-15 and 3-45 p.m., on the Saturday afternoon; and it is urged that they (the havildar and the hamal) are the most likely of all likely persons to have some knowledge of the outrage, if an outrage was committed; and are, therefore, the chief parties who might be expected to throw some light upon the mystery." If the revelation of the Gujerati journal can be shown to be well-founded, the havildar and the hamal, judging from the exculpatory statements already made by them to the police, are presumed to have been in the confidence of the supposed culprits. The revelation in question is said to have been made in response to a recommendation urged by the Gujerati journal that the parents or guardians of the children, who were seen up the Tower about the time of the tragedy, should bring them forward and thereby assist justice. At 9 p.m., on Thursday last, a Parsee gentleman attended voluntarily at the office of the paper mentioned above, and referring to the recommendation he had seen [illegible] he had obtained certain particulars to assist the cause of justice. He questioned what the children had seen up the Tower; and his statement was taken down. That statement was forwarded to Mr. McDermott at 10-30 p.m. the same day, but as he had gone out at the time, it was handed to him shortly before midnight, and the gentleman who had made it was produced before him. The Gujerati journal gives some particulars, omitting others which might perhaps defeat the ends of justice. They are these:—

The children referred to live in a house in Cowasjee Patel Street in the Fort, and belong to a Parsee family possessing moderate means. They were four in number, and after mid-day on Saturday, they went, without the permission of their guardians, to see the Tower. One of them was a boy of eleven years, another was a girl of ten years, while the remaining two were of minor ages. They had felt a desire to go and see the Tower one day previously, but they were not admitted on that day, because, they said, they had no *cherry-merry* to give. Friday last having been a Parsee holiday, they got some money, and having paid two pice for *pan-soparee*, they were granted permission to go up the Tower on Saturday after mid-day. After they had seen the place, the elder boy felt a desire to hear the chimes of the clock. It was then about 3-20 p.m., and they intended to wait until the half-hour chimes struck. They were passing the interval on the highest stage of the Tower, when suddenly two young Parsee females, in an unusually confused and lachrymose condition, ran up from below. They were unable to speak. Seeing the children they appeared to derive some consolation. Their clothes were in a tattered condition. The children did not seem to understand the exact nature of the situation or the cause of the sudden appearance of the young females. They afterwards saw some persons rushing up. They positively said they could recognise certain of those persons. The 3-30 p.m. chimes then struck; the children's attention was turned to other matters, and they were unable to say clearly what occurred afterwards.

It is stated that all that was necessary to be done with regard to the allegations of these children had been and was being done by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. The police officers invite assistance and information from all who can throw any light on the allegations of the children specially, and generally with reference to the occurrences of the day. In the prosecution of the police enquiries, certain persons were taken up the Tower on Friday evening last; and at a late hour it was found necessary to use lights. An inspection of the Tower was also made on Saturday evening last, and lights had again to be used as on the preceding day.

The statements of the children are said to have given a new turn to the police investigation; and the police officers have been prosecuting it with laudable energy and zeal. Colonel Wilson, having made a personal inspection of the Tower, came to the conclusion that the unfortunate girls must have fallen not from a window on the second storey, but from the highest storey, or else the telephone wire could not have broken by the fall.

This view is stated to be confirmed by the evidence of an eye-witness named Vithal Bhoomaya, whose statement has been taken down in writing by Colonel Wilson, who has been personally conducting enquiries in the more important matters bearing upon the occurrence. Vithal stated that he was a milkman by profession, and was on Saturday afternoon, the 25th April, attending to his buffaloes that were grazing on the maidan, to the west of the Tower. He could not say how the Parsee ladies fell down, whether they were thrown down by somebody or whether they fell down of their own accord or by accident. All that he knew was that he saw them falling from the highest stage.

When Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha and Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha inspected the bodies of the deceased ladies, they were said to have been actively assisted by an old Parsee lady. For some days, all efforts failed to discover her whereabouts, but at last she has been found. She appeared to be unwilling to be mixed up in the affair, and she clung to the impression, imbibed in childhood, according to a Gujerati saying, "May your worst enemy never see the face of courts and durbars.' She is a Parsee widow, about 50 years of age, and lives in a room on the ground-floor of a house opposite the *Daftar Ashkara* Press, in the Fort. Her name is Ruttonbai, and she is the widow of one Dorabjee Shapurjee Mahkhannia. Experienced in the ways of the world and of a courageous nature, following the profession of an assistant midwife, her assistance is alleged to have proved of great value

Currim. He was said to be an associate of Manockjee Aslajee Daroowalla, the Parsee, who had been taken up in the first instance in connection with the tragedy. The latter lives with his widow-mother, in a three-storeyed house, in Bhendy Bazaar, at a short distance from the Jamsetjee Hospital, and Currim occupies a shop on the ground-floor of the adjoining house. Currim has been examined by Mr. McDermott on several occasions, but with no important result as hitherto known.

A dark-coloured Ghattee, of a slender frame, about 20 years of age, was on Friday last taken in a victoria to Colonel Wilson, at the Byculla police head-quarters. He was examined for about an hour in Colonel Wilson's chambers, but the character and result of the examination were not allowed to transpire.

The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar*, a Gujerati paper, brings to light a circumstance of some importance which has been made the subject of comment among the Parsees. It was alleged that when taken up by the police, Manockjee Aslajee's clothes were observed to be in a condition which, rightly or wrongly, tended to raise a suspicion against him. One report stated that he was arrested on the ground floor of the Tower, while another report, probably not well founded, had it that he was brought down from the top of the Tower after the dead bodies were seen lying in the compound. Attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of his clothes, and some surprise was expressed that they were not taken charge of by the police. The Gujerati journal, having made enquiries into the matter on receiving complaints from correspondents, announces that Manockjee's clothes were allowed to remain with him from Saturday, the 25th, to Wednesday, the 29th ult., and that, on the latter date, the police took charge of them.

MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE'S EXPLANATION.

Manockjee Aslajee, the gentleman above referred to, writes us to express his surprise at "the agitation" carried on against him among his "fellow-brothers," especially by some of the vernacular dailies edited by members of his own community. The police authorities, he says, had made very minute and searching investigations into his antecedents; and that it was only when they were convinced that there had never before been even so much as a suspicion of complicity in crime of any sort whatever against him, that they allowed him the free use of his liberty. The Gujerati dailies, he adds, seemed anxious to fix upon somebody as a criminal, and him especially, simply because at some time or other on that day he had the misfortune to visit the Tower. The facts, he says, so far as they have been hitherto elicited, establish his innocence, which he seeks to make clear by two statements appended to his letter. One of the statements is made by Vasudeo Vithal Boudekar, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, and another by Nanabhai Balji Sundarji, a managing clerk to the same firm. Both saw him at their office on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, between 3-30 and 3-45 p.m., on business connected with a suit in the High Court in which Manockjee is interested; and both declare that he was quiet, calm, and collected; betrayed no symptoms of restlessness such as is usually associated with the commission of crime; and bore no marks of a struggle either on his face, cheeks, or hands. (It may be mentioned that the office of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi is, but about three minutes' walk from the Tower.) Wasudeo, in his statement, says Manockjee came to him about 3-30 p. m. on the 25th ultimo, and requested him to accompany him to the High Court. Some time must have elapsed before they set out for the court, because Manockjee waited in the office to drink "tea which he had ordered out." As they passed through the lane between the University Buildings and the National Bank (which would bring the time to 4 p.m. or shortly before) neither he nor Manockjee "observed anything unusual near the Rajabai Tower." On their return from the High Court, the office peon, named Succaram, informed them that two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Tower. Wasudeo went to attend to some business in the office of the Appellate Side, and Manockjee and Succaram then went in the direction of the Tower. On the other hand, Nanabhai, the managing clerk, states that Manockjee came to him between 3-30 and 3-45 p. m. on the 25th ult., and in answer to a question, replied that "he had been to see the Rajabai Tower," and that, on his way back, he had "dropped in" to make an inquiry. After some conversation, Manockjee went to Wasudeo's desk, and returning to Nanabhai in about ten minutes, told the latter that he was going to the court with Wasudeo. About 5 p. m., the peon Succaram informed Nanabhai that two Parsee ladies were lying dead in the compound of the Rajabai Tower, and that Manockjee, whom he accompanied to the Tower compound, had been taken up by the police.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—

From the latest information we have been at the pains to obtain, we are glad to be able to state that enough materials for legal evidence have been collected which would fully lead to establish the popular theory, correctly hazarded from the very first, that the two ladies had met their fate by violence, actual or attempted, on their persons.

Commenting on the circumstances attending the tragedy, the same paper remarks :—

Bombay mourns. She mourns with all the tears and the sorrows, the anguish and the torment, of the weeping and the bereaved mother, over the loss of two of her young daughters whom an unkind and cruel fate mysteriously overtook a week ago and hurled in the space of a few minutes into the jaws of Death! She shrieks and cries for retribution at the shocking tragedy enacted in broad daylight at the gates of the University Tower, within the sight and the noise of one of the busiest parts of the city. She laments the grivous occurrence the more deeply, because of the profound mystery which still seems to enshroud it. She is growing impatient and surprised that the police, in spite of its efforts, should still be unable to track to its home the villainy which has created such a profound consternation in the community. In this connexion, it would be, we think, the part of wisdom for the police to accept every scrap of evidence, inaccurate or accurate, first hand or second hand, fact or gossip—not necessarily with a view that credence should be attached to it, but with a view of sifting the inchoate mass, rejecting the improbable, and constructing in a rough-and-ready sort of way a hypothesis which could lead to the solution of the mystery. It would be foolish to laugh out any or every tale which may be offered. There may be bushels of chaff in it; but there may also be solid grains of truth. When these are garnered, the police will certainly be able to stand on *terra firma* and pursue its investigations with fair success. There ought to be no preconceived ideas and foregone conclusions. It would be fatal to entertain such in a case like this. In short, the police ought not to persist in its own fads and deceive itself and deceive others.

The *Rast Goftar* asks :—

Was it, then, foul play? While the mangled remains of the two poor girls were lying under the porch, they were examined by two medical men, and they are unanimous and emphatic in their opinion that an outrage had been committed. They saw numerous nail-marks on the body, about the head and breast, and thighs. They found the trousers of one of the girls torn, and the tape tying them at the waist broken. The marks were such that they could not have been caused by the fall. The police suggests that they may have been caused by the silver buttons which one of them wore, and by their glass bangles, which were broken to pieces. The number, the form and the position of the marks are rather indicative of a terrible scuffle—a scuffle for life and death, a scuffle for all that a good woman holds dearer than life. It is just a possibility that they may not be the result of a struggle. But they cannot possibly have been caused by buttons and bangles. The suggestion seems to have been put forward as if with the object of explaining away a dark mystery anyhow. The Surgeon to the Coroner will be able to say whether any outrage had been committed or not. But even if his examination were to show that no outrage had been committed, it would not at all be sufficient reason for dismissing the theory that no attempt whatever had been made upon their honour. It is possible that the monsters attacking them, when foiled in their design, and in the madness of fear and passion, may have hurled one or both down and made their escape. But then there were five other men in the Tower about that time, forming a miscellaneous group. If there was a desperate struggle going on in any part of the Tower, it is very strange, though not impossible, that these men heard no noise. It is strange, though not impossible, that the villains could have found time to run away, before the police came up and searched the Tower. In the heat of excitement people make various surmises, but it is not for us to give currency to them. If this horrible deed is done by villains, it is for the reputation of the police and of the superintendent who conducts this inquiry with zeal and energy, to discover them and bring them to their doom.

The *Indian Spectator* thus discourses :—

That the shocking fatality at the Rajabai Tower has evoked a keen sensational feeling among the Parsee community admits of no doubt; but what still aggravates the excitment is the veil of mystery which is said to cover it. The hypothesis of wilful suicide or accidental fall have been advanced only to be rejected in the light of clear evidences, on the bodies of the unfortunate girls, of marks caused by a violent pressure of finger-nails and other physical tortures, and in that case the mystery may be said to lie in not obtaining a clue to those who are believed to have been implicated in this inhuman and dastardly affair. What an intolerable state of affairs it must reveal, if it ever comes to be discovered that the deaths were due to brutal force? Little by little, the probabilities in favour of the case being one of outrage are coming to be acknowledged. The Gujarati dailies leave no stone unturned to remove the veil of mystery. Their perseverance and industry do them credit. Every morning columns full of the minutest details are issued in connection with the tragedy, and these are eagerly devoured by the public, specially the Parsis. There seems to be a complete unanimity of belief among the latter that it is nothing more or less than murder, direct or indirect, for the *Samachar* clearly proved the hollowness of the theories of suicide and accident. The theory of accident was also much weakened when Colonel Wilson declared that they must have fallen, not from the third storey, as was reported—for in that case the telephone wire could not have been touched—but from the highest storey, where the height of the parapet may not allow of any one of them being overbalanced. If such is the case, and from every-day reports it is proved to be so, the inquiry is now confined to a very narrow limit. The necessity of producing the Parsi with a young girl, who has not hitherto turned up, may suggest itself to many. It is also reported that a Parsee gentleman who saw a Parsi lad whistle and follow the girls up the Tower with two Mahomedans, is expected to arrive from Kurrachi. It is said the Detective Police are quietly working to get at the bottom of the mystery. Some startling facts may come to light even before the inquest is finished.

THE "INDIAN CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW."

THE *Indian Church Quarterly Review* for April contains some most valuable articles, and promises well to keep up its reputation as a very able theological magazine. Among its contributors not a few have been clergy in Bombay; and this time the names of Revs. Nehemiah Goreh and W. Lateward appear.

In opening with a learned article as the "Biblical Doctrine of Immortality," by Professor Cheyne, wherein he, in a devout spirit, embodies and somewhat apologises for his advanced views on the authorities of some of the books of the Old Testament. We cannot attempt to discuss a question upon which there is now so much controversy. It seems safer for the ordinary layman or clergyman who has not time to read all that is being written on the subject, to leave it to the critics and bide his time, reserving his judgment until, by mutual attack, they have themselves settled the matter; knowing that the truth will finally prevail; and meanwhile abiding by the ancient tradition of the church, until there is no doubt as to what the truth is. In theology, especially, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, as has been too evidently manifested by the eagerness with which the modern student accepts, without sufficient examination, the destructive criticism of the advanced school; or that ill-instructed and discontented allow their faith to be upset, and hopes dispelled by visionary moral scheme of modern anti Christian novels. As in so many of the writings of men of his school, we find here a hasty readiness to found theories on undigested surmises, which contrasts very oddly with an unwillingness to accept the well-tried and almost universal belief of ages. As witness his views of the early date of Zarathustra compared with those of the Psalmist prophets. We think some of our Bombay Parsee friends would be very much astonished at Professor Cheyne's conclusions. We also notice, as in so much current literature, the attempt to weaken theological terms by using them in a new sense. He speaks of the "Church" of the Zoroastrians; just as we also nowadays hear of the "Catholic" spirit of some false teachers. It is true that "Catholic" means universal or general, and "Church" is a term often employed for a religious body or assembly of Christians. But those and other foreign words were adapted by Christianity especially in order to stereotype their peculiar theological meaning, and separate it from ordinary signification. A few years ago the same people who now so misuse them were accustomed to reject them altogether, as superstitious or narrow. A Dissenter would be offended at calling a chapel by the name of Church, or styling him Catholic. Now, people talk of the Zorosastrian Church, and Catholic spirit of Buddhism.

Next comes what is, *par excellence*, the paper of the publication—"Philosophical System of the Hindus," by the Rev. Nehemiah Goreh. This most difficult, and, as he asserts to Europeans, most unintelligible subject, is handled with considerable propensity. He begins by undertaking to prove the utter absurdity of Indian so-called philosophy, and the monstrous contradictions to which their conclusions and developments force their adherents. He deals especially with the Nyaya, Sankhya, and Vedanta systems; and that in their teaching regarding creation, the soul, and salvation. The first he calls the least unreasonable of the three, but shows how its materialism involves absurdities, as, that the soul of a mosquito fills heaven and earth. The Sankhya system becomes self-contradictory by its Atheism. And the Vedanta, he declares, to be more unreasonable than the Sankhya because of its three theories of existence, a notion unintelligible to European minds, which caused even such a scholar as Dr. Murray Mitchell to be led astray. On this most difficult subject the reviewer is quite at home, since he was a Vedantist of Vedantists himself (as a Brahman of Benares) and his forefathers for many generations having belonged to this school. The summing up of the fallacy of Hindu philosophy has caused by their disregard or ignorance of common sense illustrating it by the amusing story of the Ring and the Millstone. Not the least valuable part of this exhaustive essay is an attempt to define such words as Prakriti, Tattwa, Rajas, Tamas, Maya to which English writers have unfortunately affixed unreal equivalents. This paper or the present issue of the *Review* in which it occurs, which makes it quite worth the two rupees it costs, ought to be possessed and carefully studied by all who are brought into contact with learned orthodox Hindus of to-day. Mr. Goreh more than once suggests that it is a key to much that has been hitherto obscure in his learned "Rational Refutations of the Hindu Philosophical Systems."

Br. Blyth's article on Christianity in the Holy Land is especially valuable and as showing the prospects of the Church of England as a healer of strife, and occupying a unique hopeful position amid the various Churches of the East. There is much to interest the American community in our Empire and a tribute of praise is given to Mr. Theodor Isaac, an old pupil of St. Peter's School, at Mazagon, who has devoted himself to reviving that ancient church. Lord Halifax on the due limits of Ritual, and Rev. Brodmore Compton of all Saints, Margaret Street, on "The case of the Bishop of Leicester" give very able papers which throw much light upon those two vexed questions, and ought to be read especially by those who have only heard the other side, or who have been made to understand the questions.

The Rev. E. A. Copliston, of Kandy, gives a paper on "Methods of Instructing Enquirers and Catechumens," much after the manner of St. Augustine's De Catechizandis Rudibus, brought down to modern times and Indian surroundings. It is a paper that will prove exceedingly valuable to those engaged in mission education.

The Rev. H. Lateward, S.P.G., who certainly has practically earned a right to speak on the subject by his own chivalrous exercise of church discipline, has contributed an exhaustive essay on the subject, tracing its history from the earlier times, and showing its necessity. He writes with all the enthusiasm of deep conviction, and ends with a burning appeal to fellow-priests to allow no fears of temporary loss to deter them from this necessary, though naturally unpleasant, duty.

Two interesting articles on sermons and literature, by P. K. Nundy, of Ranchi, and the continuation of Goa and the Padroada, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, late of Ceylon, with concise and fitting literary notices conclude this very useful issue, upon which we must congratulate the Rev. H. I. Spence Gray, of Mian Mir, the new editor.

EGYPT has finally resolved to adopt the decimal system of weights and measures on the 1st of January next. An enquiry has been on foot for some time past, and all the State departments have now pronounced in favour of the reform.

"Negligent mistress, negligent maid." It is the housewife's duty to insist upon the use of SAPOLIO, which is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following matches have been played since our last report :—

I. St. George's Gold Medal and Handicap.—The St. George's Medal being the last of the four great trophies which are not played for under handicap rules, the scratch players turned out in full force to do battle for the coveted prize, and there was some speculation as to the likely winner. Dr. D. Macdonald had won two of the first three scratch prizes, whilst Mr. Stiven had won the last scratch prize. And now Mr. Burn, who had returned from England some weeks earlier, was in full practice. Then Mr. Reid and Mr. Page have been steadily getting nearer to the scratch men, with whom they may now be practically classed. The first day's play showed that Mr. Burn had been practising to some purpose, for that gentleman led on the first day's play, his score of 46 being the best round on that day. Mr. Stiven and Dr. D. MacDonald were two points behind with 48 whilst Messrs. Reid, I. A. Milne, W. G. Page, and Summers, with 49 each, were also still in the running. On the second day Mr. Burn played with confidence, and he almost repeated his score of the previous day, his second round being 47. This made his aggregate 93, which was two points lower than the winning score of last year, Mr. Melvin winning then with 95. Unless some of the other players did exceptionally well, Mr. Burn was sure of winning the medal. Mr. Stiven and Dr. MacDonald, playing together, were doing their best to improve on their first rounds. They were keeping close together, and only at the last few holes did Dr. MacDonald get ahead of his formidable rival, his round being 45 to Mr. Stiven's 47. This was the lowest round of the match, and it made the aggregate 93, the same as Mr. Burn's, so that there was a tie for the medal. Mr. Nixon was the only other player whose score was below 50, Mr. Reed just reaching that figure, whilst Mr. Summers was 52, and Mr. J. A. Milne and Mr. Page ran their second round up to 56.

Next day Mr. Burn and Dr. D. MacDonald played off the tie, and, after a very close match, Dr. Macdonald won by two points.

The handicap meanwhile was exciting the interest of many of the players. On the first round Mr. W. Milne led the way with 50·7, or 43 net, whilst Mr. Page with 49-4, or 45 net, and Lord Colin Campbell with 55-10, or 45 net, were close up, and Mr. Burn with a scratch score of 46, and Mr. Summers and Mr. J. A. Milne, each with 49-3, or 46 net, were only one point more. In the second round Mr. W. Milne did not do quite so well, as his round was 54-7, or 47 net, but his aggregate was 90, not an easy one to beat, and when one after another of those who were treading on his heels came in, and their scoring cards all indicated poor scores, it looked as if Mr. W. Milne was to register a fourth win for the season. However, Lord Colin Campbell was still playing, and playing well, too, for he came in with a total of 53-10 or 43 net, which, added to his first score of 45 net, made his aggregate 88, or two points less than Mr. Milne's score. Lord Colin Campbell was therefore declared winner of the St. George's handicap. The following are the full scores :—

ST. GEORGE'S GOLD MEDAL.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	
Dr. D. MacDonald	48	45	93	} Tie.*
Mr. J. S. Burn	46	47	93	
Mr. J. Stiven	48	47	95	
Mr. C. E. Nixon.....	50	49	99	
Mr. M. F. Reid	49	50	99	
Mr. T. Summers.....	49	52	101	
Mr. W. Milne	50	54	104	
Mr. J. A. Milne.....	49	56	105	
Mr. W. G. Page.....	49	56	105	
Lord Colin Campbell ..	55	53	108	
Mr. R. M. Gray	58	52	110	
Mr. M. C. Turner	60	58	118	
Mr. G. Clark	57	Retired		
Mr. D. A. Pardie	60	"		
Mr. R. G. Oxenham....	64	"		

*On playing off the tie the medal was won by Mr. Mac Donald.

ST. GEORGE'S HANDICAP.

	1st Round.	2nd Rd.	Total.	Handicap.	Net Scores
Lord Colin Campbell	55	53	103	20	88*
Mr. W. Milne	50	54	104	14	90
Dr. D MacDonald .	48	45	93	Scr	93
Mr. J. S. Burn	46	47	93	"	93
" R. M. Gray ...	58	52	110	16	94
" J. Stiven	48	47	95	Scr	95
" M. F. Reid ..	49	50	99	4	95
" T. Summers ..	49	52	101	6	95
" W. G. Page....	49	56	105	8	97
" M. C. Turner..	60	58	118	20	98
" C. E. Nixon ..	50	49	99	Scr	99
" J. A. Milne ..	49	56	105	6	99
" G. Clark	57	..	..	20	Retd.
" D. A. Purdie..	60	...	..	18	"
" R. G.Oxenham	61	..	..	20	"

* Winner of St. George's Handicap.

II. Cleek Match (Handicap).—A cleek match next took place, the players in which are limited to the use of only one club, the cleek. Only nine players entered for this match. Mr. Burn did the round in 48, the lowest made this season with the cleek alone, but Mr. M. C. Turner played an excellent round, and his 53-10, or 43 net, won easily, Mr. Purdie coming next with 56-9 or 47 net.

III. The Forty-twa Medal Handicap, Sixth Competition.—This monthly medal, which is played for six times, the winner holding the medal until it is won by another player, had now reached the final stage. The player who wins the medal oftenest in the six competitions keeps it altogether. Hitherto no one had won it more than once, but each of the previous winners had a chance of coming in first, and then he would become the possessor of the medal. On the other hand, should the one who came in first not be a previous winner, then the six winners could have tied, and must play off the tie. As it happened, two of the former winners made a gallant effort to head the list; Mr. Page having 46-4, or 42 net, whilst Mr. J. A. Milne had 46-3 or 43 net, both being extremely creditable rounds in the present dry and dusty state of the ground. But one of the last to start, Mr. R. G. Oxenham, was putting in a good round, for he finished up with 50-9, or 41 net, one point less than Mr. Page's score. No one else came near, the scratch players having just managed, curiously, to keep below the 50.

Next day the six previous winners turned out to play off their tie. Mr. Summers played exceptionally well, his score at the seventh hole being only 33, but, alas! the last three holes, usually done in twelve or thirteen, added seventeen more, and he finished up with 50-3, or 47 net. Mr. Page, on the other hand, commenced with two sixes, or twelve to the first two holes, which should be done in seven or eight. This was a very discouraging beginning, and it speaks well for Mr. Page's play that, in spite of so bad a beginning, he finished up with 48-4, or 44 net. This was the winning score, and Mr. Page therefore became the possessor of the Forty-Twa Medals

The following are the full scores :—

THE FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.—SIXTH COMPETITION.

	Score.	Handicap.	Net Scores.
Mr. R. G. Oxenham	50	9	41*
Mr. G. Page	46	4	42
Mr. I. A. Milne	46	3	24
Mr. J. W. Browne	53	7	46
Mr. F. Reid	49	2	47
Mr. C. Turner	56	9	47
Mr. Taylor	55	7	48
Mr. R. M. Gray.....	25	8	48
Mr. W. Milne	55	7	48
Dr. D. MacDonald.....	49	Scratch.	49
Mr. J. Stiven	49	"	49
Mr. C. E. Nixon	49	"	49
Dr. Fooks	49	"	49
Mr. T. Summers	55	3	52
Mr. J. S. Burn.....		Retired	
Mr. D. A. Purdie		"	

* Winner of sixth competition.

TIE FOR FORTY-TWA MEDAL—SIX WINNERS.

	Scores.	Handicap.	Net Scores.
Mr. W. G. Page	48	4	44*
Mr. S. Summers	50	3	47
Mr. R. G. Oxenham	57	7	50
Mr. J. A. Milne	55	3	52
Mr. F. Reid	55	2	53
Mr. A. Taylor		Retired.	

* Winners of the Forty-twa Medal.

IV. Match by Holes (Handicap).—Many golfers consider this form of the game, in which, for example, two players play against each other, hole by hole. Should one player take five strokes in order to get the ball into the first hole, whilst the second player takes four or three strokes, the second player will be "one hole up." As the game proceeds there are nearly always fluctuations, so that if one player is at one time one or two holes up, later on the two players may be level, or the other player may even be, in his turn, ahead of his opponent. Golfers are extremely sanguine and they never lose the interest in the game, for they know that the other players may yet get into difficulties which will enable those who have lost a hole or two to get back at least to a level with their opponents. In medal play, on the other had, if a golfer gets into difficulties and takes several more strokes to a hole than is usual, it is impossible to recover these, for the total score for the round is always affected and increased even if the player has got into difficulties at only one hole. Where players are playing against each other for holes, should one player get into a well or some other hazard, he soon finds that he is taking, perhaps, four or five strokes more than his opponent, who avoided the well, but his opponent can gain only one hole, no matter if the losing player has played as many strokes as "five more" than the other. And the loser may by taking one stroke less than his opponent at the next hole, recover the hole he had lost, and they will then be level again.

For these reasons matches by holes are much more popular than matches in which the number of strokes taken to the whole round must be registered, and in which the player who does the round in the least number of strokes stands first in the competition.

Several hole matches have already been played as a handicap, in which the best players play from scratch, the other players getting from one up to five or six holes of allowance, a very liberal handicap when it is remembered that there are only ten holes in the round. For this match sixteen players entered, and the handicap was shown to be a good one by the fact that in the first round several of the pairs tied and had to play a second round, whilst in other cases the winners won by "one up" "or two up." In the third round only four players were left in. Mr. Stiven, after defeating Mr. Burn, had to play Dr. MacDonald, whilst Mr. Page had to play Mr. Oxenham, Dr. MacDonald got well ahead of Mr. Stiven, for he was three holes up at the seventh hole, with only three holes to play. Mr. Stiven won the eighth and ninth holes, but as the tenth hole was halved in three strokes, Dr. MacDonald won by one hole. The other two players had even a closer match, for they finished all level, and had to play again. The second round was almost equally close, but Mr. Oxenham won by one hole. In the final round Mr. Oxenham, with an allowance of five holes, had to play Dr. MacDonald, who is a scratch player. The first hole was halved, and then the scratch player won four holes in succession. The sixth hole was halved, and Dr. MacDonald won the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes. This brought the match to a close, as the scratch player was declared winner by "two holes up and one to play." This is the second time Dr. MacDonald has won a hole match from scratch.

A final match by holes will be played this week. The winner of this match will be the first winner of the new challenge cup, which has just been subscribed for by the golfers themselves. The winner of the cup may be challenged by any of the other players, and he must defend his right to the cup, or give it up to the challenger. Should any of the other players succeed in wresting the cup from the holder, the winner, in his turn, must play all comers until all who challenge him have been defeated. The want of some such trophy has long been felt, and it is thought that the challenge cup for matches by holes (handicap) will increase the interest in the game.

The match, when finished, will bring the season to a close. The season has been a very busy one, for this is the nineteenth match in six months. And the number of players, particularly those taking part in the matches, was greater than has been the case for many years. We hear of other players taking to the "royal and antient" game, so that we may expect even a better turn-out of players next season. In the monsoon the ground is often quite unfit for play, but when breaks occur and the surface water is carried off, the iron clubs—cleek, lofting iron, mashie, &c.—can be practised better than in the regular season, in which the ground is too hard for iron weapons. Golfers, therefore, need not lay aside their clubs altogether.

BIRRELL ON BOOKS.

MR. BIRRELL, M.P., lecturing a few nights since at Dunfermline on "Books and Libraries," the Earl of Elgin in the chair, said that in the public libraries of Europe there were more than twenty-one million printed volumes. In those of America there were, astonishing to relate, fifty million books. In those of our Australian colonies there were a million more.

If we added to these the books in private collections we could not resist the conclusion that in Europe, the United States of America, and in Australia there were at least a hundred million books. The second thought was the dust they must collect. A couple of hundred books would in a couple of months collect enough dust to choke you. Think of the dust on a hundred million! To all careful housewives and clean housemaids books were even more hateful than boys. Every year added thousands to the mass—a torrent of works, a cataract of books—books of the day, books of the week, books of the month, books of the year—who should deliver us from them? Mr. Birrell admitted all his prejudices were in favour of large collections. Nobody, he thought, could have too many books.

Perhaps the late Richard Heber, who was supposed to have had a million books, had too many. He had two houses in London choke full of books, as well as immense libraries at Oxford, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and other places. But although book-collecting was a fascinating hobby, it must be admitted that an increase in men's libraries had not increased their wits. All Shakspeare's library could be packed in a Gladstone bag. It was a mistake to suppose a man was well occupied because he was reading. He had often much better been knitting a sock. There were far more well-bound books than well-written ones, and it was much better to bind a book well than to write one badly. It was foolish to indulge in rhapsodies about books and reading. Some very shrewd men had been unable either to read or write.

No fool was quite so big a fool as the learned fool. The man who reads

Incessantly, and, in his reading, brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior,
Uncertain and unsettled, still remains—
Deep versed in books, but shallow in himself.

The great thing was to become a good judge of a book, just as some men were good judges of a horse—to know a good book when they read it. How was this knowledge acquired? Nobody possessed it better than Carlyle, who was a great "litterateur" as well as a famous prophet. He was an enormous reader, and an excellent critic of a book. Take him all round, he had more feeling for books than any Briton of this century, and his parents, we know, were illiterate; his father did not even care for Burns.

Mr. Birrell then quoted some passages from the writings of Carlyle and Ruskin about books, and proceeded, in conclusion, to advocate everybody's having in his home at least a dozen famous books, as well as one such book as "Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature," which was a library in itself. A child brought up in a house where "Chambers's Encyclopædia," "Pope's Homer," the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Don Quixote," the "Pilgrim's Progress," Shakspeare, Burns, and Scott were upon the shelves had within his reach enough to make him a man of taste and a lover of good books all the days of his life.

Public libraries were excellent things, but the love of reading, like charity, should begin at home. To own the best books of the world (there were not very many and they were to be had very cheap) should be the pride of every Scotsman. When Dr. Johnson died his library was sold at Christie's. It did not realize £300. Carlyle's library was a very small one. Coleridge and Lamb, who did more to make their countrymen love books than Oxford or Cambridge had ever done, had libraries at which book-collectors nowadays would smile: but they knew their books, they loved them, they understood them, and to do that is better than to have even a million volumes.

HAGGARD'S OWN ROMANCE.

UNDER this and several other headings the *New York World* publishes the following story, which may or may not have foundation in fact :—

Mr. Rider Haggard, that blond and athletic gentleman who re-discovered "Cleopatra," unfolded "King Solomon's Mines" and found "She," has lately had quite a thrilling adventure of his own. Mr. Haggard and his wife went to Mexico last Fall in search of adventures, and dramatically crowned a successful expedition by the interesting feat of losing one the other way down on the Mexican sea-coast, only to be reunited unexpectedly and with all the spontaneous joy of a long-lost couple, at their hotel in New York.

And this is the way it all came about: After protracted wanderings through the wilds of Mexico, along rivers and mountains so remote from the highways of travel, that progress was possible only in canoes or on muleback. Mr. and Mrs. Haggard reached the city of Vera Cruz. Their plans had been so arranged that they were to sail north along the Atlantic coast to New York, and while waiting for their steamer Mr. Haggard took a little coasting vessel and made several voyages up and down the Mexican seaboard in search of curiosities and traditions. There is a charm in those waters and along those almost barbarous coasts which a hundred, even two hundred years ago, throbbed with the wild pulse of incoming civilization and glowed with the magnificence of the conquest of the buccaneers, that could not fail to be greatly attractive to a man so keenly alert as is the author of "She." So it is not to be wondered at that his journeyings absorbed him so that he forgot the flight of time and the sailing day of his steamer.

It is hardly fair to say that Mrs. Haggard thought her husband had been captured by baudits and was being held for a ransom. Anybody who has been to the Mountains of the Moon in person as well as in spirit, could be readily excused for almost any "mysterious disappearance." She felt certain that he would turn up all right some time or other, with another story perhaps; so when the steamer the City of Washington was ready to weigh anchor at Vera Cruz on her voyage to New York, Mrs. Haggard got aboard of her and calmly proceeded on her way.

Just what Mr. Haggard found that kept him so long, he has not yet consented to tell. Perhaps some beautiful princess of Aztec descent, some patriarchal old priest-king or some charming senorita, whose hacienda had escaped the pillage of the coast barbarians, came down to the water's edge and wooed him to their sylvan retreats, to which, of course, being in quest of venture, he would undoubtedly have gone.

At all events, when he returned to Vera Cruz there was no sign of Mrs. Haggard or the steamer. That he should be alarmed was only natural. That his Anglo-Saxon common sense should have come to the rescue and assure him that Mrs. Haggard was "not lost but gone before," was also natural. It would be a long time before another steamer, and a good many days before Mrs. Haggard, were she on the City of Washington, could reach a point at which he could communicate with her by telegram. So with hope still tempered by a wholesome spice of fear, he took to the railroad and came as fast as steam could bring him, to New York City, where he arrived on Sunday night. Not knowing exactly what day the City of Washington would land here, the great African story-teller telegraphed from Decatur, Ala., to the office of Mr. Edwin H. Low, of this city, who had his tour in charge, that Mrs. Haggard was probably on the City of Washington and that he would arrive by rail on Sunday evening.

When he did arrive in the Grand Central Depot, still in ignorance of the whereabouts of Mrs. Haggard, he was driven post haste to the Victoria Hotel, and there in the corridor by the parlor door, one utterly unsuspicious of the other's presence in the city or the house, the Haggards who were lost in Mexico were reunited in New York, and the romancers' little romance was ended. They will sail for home, by the way, on the Germanic the next day.

"I did not get so far south," said Mr. Haggard, "as the famous ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America, nor did I discover any ruined cities at all. But, having in mind the vague idea of writing a book on the romance of the Aztecs, probably a romantic novel dealing with life in their times and in this country, I saw as much of Southern Mexico and that part of the continent as I could. I went as far as the State of Chiapas and travelled considerably over a hundred miles—about one hundred and sixty, in fact—on mule-back up and down almost inaccessible mountain roads, and in canoes along the alumbrous surfaces of those beautiful tropical rivers. I did not see any ruined monuments or statues, but I did make a thorough study, so far as possible, of the traditions and folk-lore of that country, dating back to the Aztec days, and put myself thoroughly *en rapport* with the spirit of the Aztec civilization."

The healthy brown of Mr. Haggard's cheek, his undimmed eye and heavy tramping shoes, were eloquent indications of the success of his journeyings.

"As to the effect on English authors," he continued, "of the new Copyright law which has been enacted in my absence from this country to take effect the first of July, I can only speak in a general way, as I have not had time to familiarize myself with its provisions. I think your country and all countries and authors are now to be congratulated, inasmuch as the United States now has a regular Copyright law. It will, of course, be of great advantage to the producers as well as the mechanical perfecters and makers of literature. While about fifty English authors will have their books put into type and printed here simultaneously with the process on the other side, it is not impossible that American authors will by the difference in spelling between English and American standards be compelled to have their books printed in London as well as in this country.

"There might be an interesting point made on whether American authors are entitled to English copyright under the treaty of Berne, which guaranteed copyright to the citizens of all countries guaranteeing that right to Englishmen, inasmuch as the United States did not then guarantee that right to Englishmen."

REMINISCENCES OF THACKERAY.

ON lately reverting to an article in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of February upon the new 'Life of Thackeray' writes a correspondent, it occurred to me that I might readily substantiate the assertion that the author of 'Vanity Fair' was residing in Young Street during the Christmas season of 1848, by the production of a letter to myself. I am in the possession of one, dated "Kensington, Dec. 24, 1848," on too personal a matter to be of general interest, but full of that loving-kindness which, not more in quaint mode of expression than in genuine friendliness, is so characteristic of the writer. Beneath the original letter there is also, in the page of album now before me, a visiting card on which is lithographed, in small characters, "Mr. Thackeray, 13 Young Street, Kensington Square," and written, in unmistakable handwriting, above the name, "Capt. Swankey," with, below the name, "A drum. Tuesday, July 18." This date, I have reason to know, belongs also to the same year, and is, moreover, that of the thirty-seventh anniversary of Thackeray's birth.

Thus far in reference to questions which have been raised as to dates and places. Having ventured, however, to touch upon a theme of interest to the majority of your readers, I am sorely tempted to add a few notes bearing upon it, which may be considered as apart from anything hitherto written, inasmuch as they are quite independently recorded.

My earliest recollections of Thackeray go back to the "thirties" of the present century—say 1833-4 when he, a young man of two or three and twenty, was looked upon by me, a boy of fourteen or fifteen, as a sort of good genius whose presence shed brightness over my out-of-school existence. He would sketch for me the very figures I delighted to contemplate, take me to the places I delighted to be taken to, and make himself the pleasantest of companions, although the difference of age was just a sufficient cause, in the estimation of most men, to bring about a directly opposite result. As an instance of his artistic tastes and capabilities, I remember walking with him one day when his thoughts were almost wholly engaged on the so-called "African Roscius"—a Mr. Ida Aldridge, whom he had seen on the previous night in 'Othello.' He led me into a lithographer's (in or near Cornhill), drew from recollection the somewhat singular, but truthful figure with which his brain was haunted, and had, at once, several copies struck off for sale. At the sight of these, exposed afterwards in the shop windows, I felt a short of boyish pride in the consciousness of having assisted as it were at their production. But I am not aware that any recreative pleasure experienced by me in after years can be compared to that which I derived from being treated by him to a *tete-a-tete* dinner in the City and then taken to the Adelphi Theatre, in those days a specially attractive resort to many men and women and *all* boys. It had a charming representative of domestic heroines in Mrs. Yates: a splendid Frenchman and "part" actor in this lady's husband, the able manager; a pair of admirably contrasted and excellent *farceurs* in John Reeve and Buckstone; and a simply unrivalled "villain" in Mr. O. Smith. All these were to the fore on the night in question, when the performances consisted of the popular 'Victorine' and an adaptation of Fenimore Cooper's 'Bravo.' Much as I enjoyed the occasion from sheer boyish love of the theatre, I feel sure that my older and more experienced guide was almost equ

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

THE favourable accounts of the winter wheat in the United States, which we have already published, are confirmed by the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of March 28. Last year's yield of this crop was short, and hence exceptional importance is attached to the prospects this year. It is admitted that before harvest time the growing crop may encounter many drawbacks, but the worst perils are usually experienced during the winter months, and so far this trying period has been safely passed, very few complaints of damage by freezing having been heard. The prospects are also said to be good in the spring wheat sections. The season is backward and little sowing has yet been done, but, on the other hand, the presence of snow on the ground ensures the necessary moisture for the development and growth of the seed after it has been planted.

A German woollen manufacturer, writing to the editor of a New York paper, explains very clearly why many European producers who had thought of establishing mills in the United States upon the passing of the M'Kinley Acts have since determined not to do so. He says that many visits were paid to America last year for the purpose of studying the industrial conditions of the country. Those who took this preliminary step, though engaged in various kinds of industry, appear almost unanimously to have come to the conclusion that the prospect is not sufficiently encouraging to warrant their setting up branch establishments on the other side of the Atlantic. The writer states that he himself inspected many mills in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As far as piece-dyed dress goods are concerned, he found that the wages paid in the latter State for weaving all-wool "Henriettas," the most important article in this branch, are barely 25 per cent. higher than in Germany, and certainly this seems a small difference when compared with the present import duty on such goods, which ranges from 80 to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. But there are other conditions to be taken into account, chiefly the duties on raw wool, yarns, and dye stuffs. These make it impossible for the manufacturer to work for export, and shut him up to the American market. On the other hand, the German, English, or French manufacturer has raw woolfree, whilst the duty on yarn is sufficiently light toenable him to import from abroad so much as he requires from time to time of kinds not obtainable in his own country. Thus the European manufacturer cannot only supply his home market, but can produce economically enough to compete in foreign outlets, an advantage which the American producerdoes not enjoy.

The announcement is made by an Italian newspaper that a Royal Commission is to be shortly appointed "to study the Customs question." Members of both Houses of Parliament and economic experts are to take part in the investigation. We are not told what is its precise object, but considering the manifest determination of the present Finance Minister to effect a reform in Italian finance, there can be little doubt that the aim is to adjust the Customs tariff with a view to greater productiveness of the import duties. Apart altogether from the great economic advantage which the country would derive from a mitigation of the present extravagantly Protectionist system as regards imported manufactures, there is plenty of room for a beneficial reduction of the duties on food products. At present, for example, the duty upon coffee imported into Italy is 60 per cent., on wheat 25 per cent., and on refined sugar 180 per cent. The natural consequence of these onerous rates has been diminished consumption, especially of coffee and sugar. Italy is not wanting in capable economists and financiers, and it is to be hoped that the deliberations of the Royal Commission may convince the Government that it is possible to raise a larger revenue from low rates of duty than from extremely high ones.

Capetown advices, dated March 18, report a continuance of the agitation for the throwing open of the alleged alluvial diamond mine at Wesselton, notwithstanding the announcement of the discovery of another diamond field in the locality of a farm known as the Vooruitzight. The site of the latter discovery is said to be undoubtedly public property, and as prospecting licences had been already granted, there can, it is urged, be no pretext for delay in proclaiming it a mining area, if sufficient evidence of the payable quality of the ground is forthcoming. "We confess," observes the *Cape Times*, "to a predisposition to incredulity in both instances. The names coming to the front in the public demonstrations at Kimberley are not such as to warrant a presumption of judgment or caution, and the repeated outcry against the selfish policy of one corporation and the monopoly of the other, indicates with no uncertain sign the influences engaged in fanning the popular excitement. The Government, however, cannot permit any suspicion of motive in some of the agitators to affect its action with reference to the general movement. Under the mining law it is the part of the Government to cause a proper test to be made of the 'character and payable qualities' of the place in which precious stones or minerals are declared to have been found. It may be presumed that means have been taken to satisfy the official mind upon this point both at Wesselton and at the homestead. If the indications of payable quality in the latter case confirm the evidence of prospectors (a sanguine brood), the opening of a new mine will follow as matter of course."

Advices from Philadelphia report that the anthracite coal trade was in a somewhat uncertain state in consequence of a recent decision with regard to differential rates under the Inter-State Commerce Act in the case of the Lehigh Valley Railway. It was expected that coal rates would be reduced in consequence, but there was a rumour that the coal-carrying companies would disregard a decision which is considered very adverse to their earning powers, and await further judicial action in the matter. Reduced prices for coal had been arranged to come into operation this month, but buyers were pausingin their operations pending a final fixing of the transportation charges. The trade was, therefore, meanwhile in a dormant state. The supplies were increasing. The total output for the first quarter of the year was estimated to be 1,750,000 tons in excess of the corresponding period last year, the Reading output alone showing 500,000 tons of this increase. The total output of the anthracite region for this year up to March 21, the date to which the exact statistics had been compiled, was 7,356,799 tons, showing an increase of 1,694,799 tons against the corresponding period last year.

In their weekly financial circular, dated New York, March 28, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. intimate that the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. produced a very favourable impression on the American stock market. The Company is said to have numerous enemies in Wall-street, and for some time past there had been rumours that the dividend would either be omitted or reduced one-half. The „ bears " made the most of these rumours. The result of the declaration in combination with other influences is described as follows :—" Rock Island stock in consequence, instead of being almost the weakest on the list, as of late, has now become not only active, but one of the important leaders of the general market, and has caused by sympathy other kindred properties to advance also ; in fact, the whole situation at the Exchange has undergone a change for the better, resulting from the declaration of the Rock Island dividend. The continued increased earnings of the St. Paul Road have also added their part to strengthen confidence. It is conjectured that the President of the St. Paul Company, who took his departure on Wednesday last for Europe, will, while in London, by both word and action, help to improve the securities of his road in that market. St. Paul was formerly one of the most favoured stocks dealt in at the London Exchange. There is no denying the fact that the prospects of the Grangers and South-Western roads are being materially benefited by the re rms and greater economies in their management, as well as by the good prospects of much better crops for the coming year than the last. The winter wheat prospects certainly make a cheerful outlook for all the western roads, and if that crop, together with the corn crop, should approximate to anything near what they were in 1889, the Stock Market will surely have an old-fashioned boom before the end of the present year, which Wall-street operators and commission firms would welcome as a great blessing."

Lyons advises at last report an improvement in the silk market there, though it is described as an improvement of tone rather than a tangible improvement. Holders, however, are beyond question much firmer than they have been for a considerable time past. The declining tendency of prices has been arrested, and in several cases an advance of from 50 centimes to one franc has been obtained. Some satisfaction at the moderateness of the upward movement so far is expressed, as being more favourable to a confident and steady development of demand than a sudden rise, which would very probably have checked business. The past week has been an active one, the figures of the Lyons Conditioning-house showing a total of 80,909 kilos, against 81,051 kilos for the corresponding week last year.

NOTICES.

CASCARADYNE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1890.

The New Fruit.

THE NEW FRUIT

ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c. Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID

Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

Mistress :—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms-
Maid:—Yes, madam.

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from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
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DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—" This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says :—" I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get ;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these ;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills ;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away ;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
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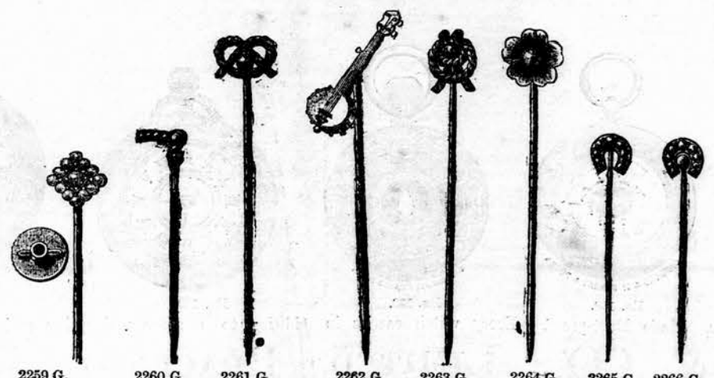

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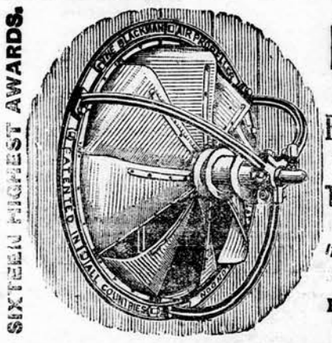

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FOR LONG WALKS.
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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
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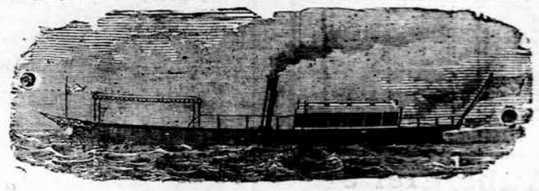

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

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Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

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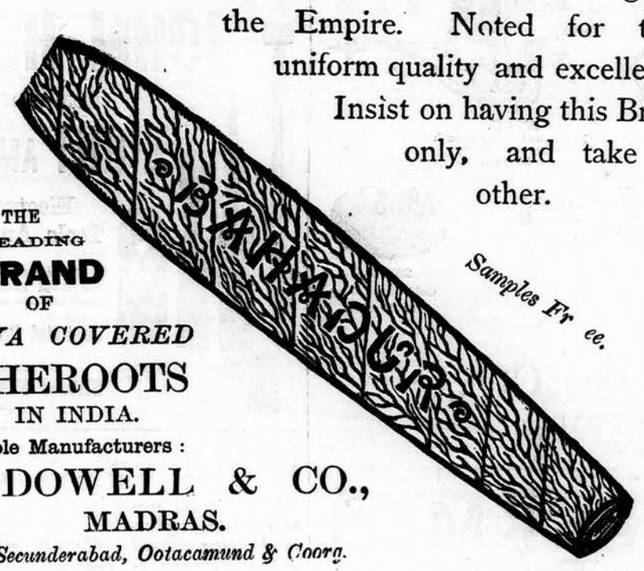

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WHITENING ALL ARTICLES OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER

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It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2	0

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Are manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
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Invalid's Port.

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Chambertin... Volnay ... Beaune ... Light Chablis (White) ...	Still Red	37 8 / 26 / 22 0 / 20 12
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"Real Old Tawny Port" ...		41 12
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Amontillado, A.-1, Gold Cap. ...		44 8
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Amoroso, *Black Cap.*		33 0
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Do. *Blue Seal* ...		15 8
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Orange...		31 0
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"LA-TORRE" is a

A natural Wine,
Of very great purity.
Free from added alcohol,
And is a good tonic
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LA TORRE
A NATURAL SOLERA
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SOLE AGENTS & SHIPPERS
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A dry, but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of boquet.

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GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

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HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of Aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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